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HYMAN'S HANDBOOK OF
INDIANAPOLIS

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HANDBOOK OF

INDIANAPOLIS

AN OUTLINE HISTORY

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL OF INDIANA, WITH
OVER THREE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE WORK

MAX R. HYMAN, EDITOR

INDIANAPOLIS
M. R. HYMAN COMPANY

1907

PREFACE.

It has been the editor's aim in preparing this work to make it the most complete illustrated history of the material development of Indianapolis ever published. The text gives a comprehensive but condensed history and description of the city; also of every notable public institution and feature of especial interest. The illustrations cover a longer period and are far more numerous than have ever before been published on this subject, and they furnish many interesting reminders of the earlier history of the city as well as of the present.

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In the preparation of this volume, all known available sources of relevant information have been consulted, and particular acknowledgment of obligations is due to the local histories, published years ago, by Col. W. R. Holloway and Ignatius Brown, and to the files of the newspapers of this city for their rich stores of material.

This edition is now submitted to the public with the hope that it will be found to be useful as well as interesting, and that its support will necessitate many editions.

MAX R. HYMAN.



MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIANAPOLIS FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT.

Indiana was organized as a territory July 4, 1800, and admitted as a state December 11, 1816. In 1810 the territory of Indiana had a population of 24,520, and in 1820, four years after its admission to statehood, the population had expanded to 147,178. The settlers had not strayed very far away from the Ohio river, but there were a few settlements along Whitewater, and a few along the Wabash; but most of them were along the southern border of the state. The state stretched from the Ohio to the lake, but the central and northern sections were an unknown wilderness given over to the Indians. Dense forests covered the central section, while to the north stretched away the trackless prairies. It was not an inviting field for the hardy pioneer.

It was a struggle for existence. The soil was rich enough, but it was the work of years to clear a farm and get it ready to produce, and when its productions were ready for the harvest there was no market, and the malaria arising from the decaying vegetation made the outlook anything but favorable. It was under such circumstances Indiana became a member of the great Federal Union. Indian wars had about ceased east of the Mississippi river, but Indian massacres had not come to an end. It was not safe to stray very far away from the confines of the few settlements, and if human life was spared stock was stolen and driven away, thus depriving the settler of all means of cultivating his homestead. Corydon, the capital, was a little village on the southern border, some miles back from the river, and hidden among the hills; hard to get at in the best of seasons, in the winter it was almost inaccessible. Around it there was nothing that gave promise of future growth; there was no future for it even if the capital remained there. There was absolutely no foundation on which to build a city.

The Beginning of Indianapolis—When the state was admitted into the Union congress donated to the infant commonwealth four sections of land on which to build a capital city, the land to be selected by the state from any that remained unsold. So, in 1820, the legislature determined to go out into the wilderness and hunt for a site for its future capital city. Commissioners were appointed and sent out to seek for the site of its future city, and make selection of the land donated by congress. It might have been a prescience of what was to come that led the commissioners to seek a spot as near the geographical center of the state as possible. It may be they naturally concluded that in time the geographical center of the state would be also the center of population, but it is more probable they thought only of finding a spot to reach which would take about the same number of miles travel from the four corners. Whatever may have been their motive, they did determine on the geographical center. Water furnished then the only, or rather the best and surest means of communication with the outside world, and as they did not want to get too far away from some stream supposed to be navigable, they clung to the banks of White river. Three sites were offered, one a few miles south of the present city, and one a few miles northeast. They came here through the wilderness, and after much debating and considerable disputing, decided on accepting four sections of land around the mouth of Fall creek. It was a most unpromising site. White river itself was not very inviting, while deep bayous and ravines cut up the land in a way to make it look anything but attractive to one seeking for town lots. But here were the four sections with only half a dozen or so settlers. It was in the wilderness, it was near the geographical center.

With the exception of a lonely cabin here and there, it was sixty miles away from the nearest settlements. All around were dense forests; to the south were the hills reaching to the Ohio river, and to the north the woods and prairies stretching out to the lake. Only a few miles away was the boundary which divided the "New Purchase" from the lands still claimed by the Indians. There was no town, no people, not a road leading anywhere. A town had to be built, people induced to come, roads to be opened. No farms had been opened up, and supplies of every kind would have to be wagoned many miles over roads often almost impassable, and at that time pack-horses were the only means of conveyance. But here, in this unpromising locality, the commissioners staked off a city that in less than three-quarters of a century was to become the largest inland city on the continent. They believed that White river would prove to be navigable for the only boats then known on the western waters, and by it the people of the new city could be fed and clothed.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF INDIANAPOLIS, SOUTHWEST FROM BLIND ASYLUM, 1854.

Naming the Capital—The legislature approved the report of the commissioners and proceeded to hunt for a name for the new city. It was a difficult thing to find. Every member of the legislature had a name to propose. Some were of Indian origin, and some compounded from Latin words, and others from Greek. Finally "Indianapolis" was determined upon, and the city in embryo had a name.

The First Settler—There has been much dispute as to who was actually the first settler of this section of the state, and the honor has been contested between the friends of George Pogue and those of two brothers named McCormick. The dispute never will be satisfactorily settled, and it is not a very important historical event. Neither Pogue nor the McCormicks dreamed of building a city. The one sought only to live by hunting and trapping, and the others by cultivating the soil. It was only after the location of the capital city they dreamed of achieving fame by being called the first to discern the future possibilities. Both Pogue and the McCormicks were here when the commissioners of the legislature came.

First Survey—In April, 1821, the work of "laying off" the city actively began. Christopher Harrison, representing the state, appointed



OLD GOVERNOR WRIGHT MANSION.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF INDIANAPOLIS, SOUTHEAST FROM BLIND ASYLUM, 1854.

as surveyors, Elias P. Fordham and Alexander Ralston. Some years before, Ralston had been employed in some of the work of mapping out Washington, the national capital, and at his suggestion the city was to be one mile square, with streets crossing each other at right angles, and with four wide avenues pointing toward a circle that was to be the center of the new city. The ground was uniformly level, but a slight knoll was found, and it was determined the city should start from that point, or rather that the knoll should be in the center, and that it should be crowned by a residence for the chief magistrate of the commonwealth.

Streets were marked off, lots laid out and the new city was ready for business, that is, the sale of lots. The streets ran through the woods and the lots were all heavily timbered, but could be determined by the stakes set by the surveyors. Certain plots of ground were reserved for public purposes. One was to be the site of the expected state-house. One was for the court-house, and one was reserved on which to build a great state educational institution, which already had been designated as a university. The university never materialized. It having gone abroad through the settlements that the new capital city had been located, and information given as to where it could be found, immigrants began to arrive, and among them was the first lawyer. A store had been opened up and a saw-mill started.

Most of the settlers had located along the bank of the river, taking it for granted that the choice corner lots would be in that section. The land outside of the mile square was to be laid off into out-lots and farms. Mr. Ralston and the commissioners evidently thought that the mile square would contain all the inhabitants the city was ever likely to have, and had provided no division of the city lots from the out-lots but the imaginary line, but some one suggested that it would be the proper thing to bound the city by streets, and name them East, West, North and South streets, and it was done accordingly.

First Sale of Lots—In October, 1821, the sale of lots began. The money arising from the sale was to be used in erecting the necessary buildings for the use of the state, and it was expected that there would be a great demand. After continuing the sale for several days, and disposing of three hundred and fourteen lots, the real estate business was stopped for awhile. Something more than \$7,000 was realized in cash, the rest of the purchase price of the lots being evidenced by promissory notes running over a period of four years. But few of the lots were eventually paid for, the purchasers forfeiting the advance payments and abandoning their purchases. Ten years afterward the state still owned three-fourths of the lots in the city limits, and nearly all of the out-lots. They were not finally disposed of until 1842, and for



GOTT & FEATHERSTON.

AMERICAN INN

VIEW OF PENNSYLVANIA STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON STREET, 1856.

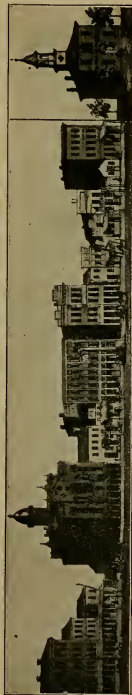
wheels would sink so deep in the mud that the axle-tree of the wagon would strike on the stump, and thus the wagon would be stranded sometimes for hours. The wants of the new settlement began to be numerous, and all supplies had to be hauled over these roads, that in the winter were sometimes impassable for weeks. They were just as bad in the rainy seasons of the spring and fall.

Organizing Marion County—The legislature of 1821-2 also organized Marion county, making Indianapolis the county-seat, appropriating a square of ground and \$8,000 to build a court-house. Attached to the new county, for judicial purposes, was the territory now comprising the counties of Johnson, Hamilton, Hancock, Madison and Boone. A new county demanded a new judge and a new sheriff. Hon. William W. Wick was made judge, and Hervey Bates sheriff. The new city might now be said to be fairly launched on the road to greatness. It had a judge of its own, a lawyer, Calvin Fletcher, to look after the legal wants of all the people, a store, a tavern, a saw-mill or two, a post-office, and was soon to have its first paper.

The First Newspaper—Among the enterprising citizens of Indianapolis were George Smith and Nathaniel Bolton, and they became the editors and proprietors of the *Gazette*, Indianapolis' first newspaper. It made its appearance January 28, 1822.

First County Election—The legislature could name a judge for the new county, but could not choose the other officers, so in February, 1822, Sheriff Bates issued forth his proclamation calling on the people of the new county to meet together at certain named polling places and choose for themselves two associate justices, a clerk, a recorder and three county commissioners. Two of the voting places were in Indianapolis, one near Noblesville, one at Strawtown, one at Anderson and the other near Pendleton. Only 336 votes were cast in the entire county. The vote of Indianapolis was about 100. James M. Ray was elected clerk, James C. Reed, recorder; John T. Osborne, John McCormack and William McCartney, commissioners; Eliakim Harding and James McIlvain, associate judges. In the August following, the election for governor took place, when 317 votes were cast, 315 of them being for William Hendricks.

First Session County Court—On September 26, 1822, the court began its first session. There being no court-house, its sessions were held in the cabin of Jonathan Carr, it being the most pretentious structure in the town. The grand jury returned twenty-two indictments for sundry and various offenses against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth. A candidate for naturalization appeared, in the person of Richard Goode, late of Ireland, and a subject of George IV. No jail had been provided, and as the laws then made imprisonment for debt permissible, certain streets were named as the boundaries within which imprisoned debtors should confine themselves,



NORTH SIDE OF WASHINGTON STREET, WEST FROM OLD MARION COUNTY COURT HOUSE, 1854.

Building First Court-house and Jail—The county commissioners, as soon as they had been inducted into office, set industriously about the work of erecting a court-house and jail. The state had appropriated \$8,000 to assist in this work, and in September the plan for the proposed structure submitted by John E. Baker and James Paxton was accepted and the contract for the building awarded them. They did not begin the work of construction until the next summer, and it was not until 1824 the building was completed. The square of ground selected for a court-house and jail was covered with heavy timber. A jail made of hewed logs was erected and remained as the bastille of Marion county until 1833, when it was destroyed by fire. A brick jail was then constructed, and in 1845 it was enlarged by an addition made of logs a foot thick. In the midst of the turmoil of starting a new city on its upward way patriotism was not forgotten, and the fourth of July, 1822,

was duly celebrated by an oration, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and a barbecue. The first camp-meeting was also held that fall, under the auspices of Rev. James Scott, the first Methodist preacher of the town. This year was also signalized by the organization of a militia regiment, the fortieth, with James Paxton as colonel; Samuel Morrow, lieutenant-colonel, and Alexander W. Russell, major. Those days all the able-bodied citizens had to attend regular musters of the militia.

The year was not one of prosperity to the new settlement, but was marked by several important events, among them being the establishment of a ferry across White river; the opening of a brick-yard; the erection of the first brick and the first two-story frame house. The first brick house was erected by John Johnson, on Market street, opposite the present post-office. The frame house was on Washington street, a little east of the present site of the Park theater. It was long used for the storage of documents belonging to the state, and afterward became a tavern.

At that time the capital of the state had no member of the legislature to represent its interest, and so the actual capital remained at Corydon. Again the rumors began to circulate that after all Indianapolis would never be the capital, and holders of real estate began to get a little shaky over their purchases. There was a leaven of faith, however, and the citizens began to petition the legislature for representation, and at its session in 1823 the people of the new county were authorized to elect a representative in the following August. In the early days of the spring a new newspaper was started with a rather startling name—*Western Censor and Emigrant's Guide*—by Harvey Gregg and Douglass Maguire. This was now the third year of the town, and the second since it had been given its name, but the election in August disclosed the fact that its growth during the last year had been very limited. In August, 1822, at the election for governor, the county had polled 317 votes, and at the election in 1823 only 270. It was an "off" year, and that may account for the falling off of the vote.

First Theatrical Performance—Having a representative in the legislature, the town began to prepare for the advent of the capital, and a new tavern was built by Thomas Carter. It was now a rival of Hawkins' tavern that had first opened out its doors for the "entertainment of man and beast." It became celebrated as being a place of the exhibition of the first show ever given in Indianapolis. It was given on the last night of the year 1823, the bill being "The Doctor's Courtship, or the Indulgent Father," and the farce of the "Jealous Lovers."

First School and Church—The first school was started in 1821, but its teacher was shortly afterward elected county recorder and it was temporarily suspended. Religious teachings began with the advent



SOUTH SIDE OF WASHINGTON STREET, WEST FROM LITTLE'S HOTEL, 1854.

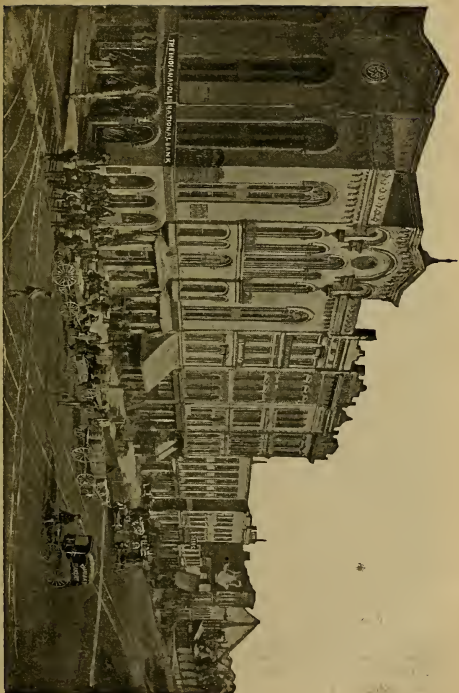
of French missionaries preaching among the Indians. When the country was wrested from the French the order was changed somewhat, but it was never very long after the hardy pioneer had erected his cabin, until the "itinerant circuit rider" was knocking at his door with his bible and hymn-book in hand. It has never been definitely settled who preached the first sermon in Indianapolis, the honor lying between John McClung, a preacher of the New Light school, and Rezin Hammond a Methodist. They both preached here in the fall of 1821. They were soon followed by Rev. Lindlow G. Haines, a Presbyterian. The Presbyterians organized the first church, and in 1823 began the erection of a house of worship on Pennsylvania street opposite where the Denson hotel now stands. It was completed the following year at the cost of \$1,200. The Indianapolis circuit of the Methodist denomination was organized in 1822, under the charge of Rev. William Cravens,

but Rev. James Scott had preached here before that and held one or two camp-meetings. The Methodists did not begin the erection of a church building right away, but in 1823 purchased a hewed log house on Maryland street near Meridian, to be used for religious meetings. The Baptists organized a society in 1822, and held meetings at different places until 1829, when they erected a church.

Not long after the school of Joseph C. Reed suspended on his being elected to the office of recorder of the county, a meeting of the citizens was called to make arrangements for a permanent school. Mr. Reed's school-house had been at the intersection of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. Arrangements were made with a Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence to open out a school and keep it going. There were no free schools then maintained by public tax, but thus, soon after its first settlement, Indianapolis laid the foundation of its educational system.

Removal of the Capital—At the meeting of the legislature in January, 1824, the final order was made for the removal of the capital to Indianapolis, and this gave an impetus to the town and more emigrants began to flock in. The removal was to be made by January 10, 1825, and the next legislature was to assemble in the court-house of Marion county. When Marion county's representatives to the legislature returned home from the session of 1824, they were given a grand reception at Washington Hall, which was then the great tavern of the city. In November of that year, State Treasurer Samuel Merrill set out on his journey to the new capital with the archives of the state, in a large two-horse wagon. It was a slow journey over the hills and through the woods, a dozen miles a day being all that could be accomplished, and that by the hardest effort. By the end of November the state was settled in its new quarters, and the meeting of the first legislature was impatiently waited for.

When the members of the legislature came to the new capital in 1825 they found it a straggling village with only one street "cleared," and that was still full of stumps. It was a town in the mud, hard to get to, and almost impossible to move around in after once reached. But it was the capital, the state officers were here, and the "donation" of the general government had been accepted, and they had to make the best of it. It was a dreary winter, though, here in the deep woods, with the houses scattered around over a mile square, with only cow tracks through the woods from one to the other. The three taverns were the center of interest in the evenings, and around huge fires in their "bar rooms" the legislators and citizens gathered to discuss matters of state. During the session one of the taverns, Carter's, was destroyed by fire. Some efforts were made by the legislature to improve the town, and fifty dollars were appropriated to clean out Pogue's run, so as to cut off some of its malaria-breeding powers. The outlying



WASHINGTON STREET DUBLIN EPIDIOLOGIC EPIDEMIC 1872

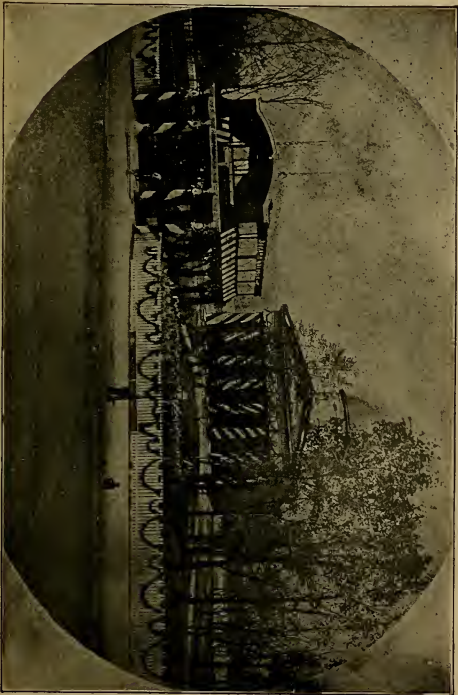
portions of the donation were also ordered sold or leased in four-acre tracts to encourage farming.

First Organizations—The coming of the legislature did not add greatly to the permanent growth of the town, for in February, 1826, the population consisted of seven hundred and sixty-two persons. But the town did begin to show signs of permanency and several societies were organized, among them being the Indianapolis Bible Society, which is still in existence. An agricultural society was also organized, but it did not last long. The United States land office was removed to Indianapolis from Brookville, and thus the city was recognized by the federal government. Indian depredations had ceased, but the military spirit was strong, and an artillery company was formed with James Blake as captain. The government furnished the company with one cannon of small caliber. The burning of Carter's tavern demonstrated the necessity of a fire company, and as the town was too poor to buy an engine a bucket and ladder company was organized, which did service for ten years until the first fire engine was purchased.

Establishment of First Factory—The early part of 1827 witnessed the first effort to establish a manufacturing enterprise in the town. Through the efforts of James M. Ray, James Blake and Nicholas McCarty the legislature ordered the sale of seven acres of land fronting on the river, for milling purposes, and a company was organized to carry on the enterprise. It took two years, however, to get the stock subscriptions, and in 1831 the work of building was begun. It was to comprise a steam saw, grist and woolen mill, and a very pretentious structure was erected. The boilers and machinery were hauled overland from Cincinnati, taking some weeks in their transportation. This was the introduction of steam as a power into the city, but the speculation did not pay, as there was little demand for lumber, and it cost too much to transport the flour to market. In 1835 the speculation was abandoned and the machinery offered for sale, but it found no buyers, and was left to rust itself away. In 1847 the Geisendorffs undertook to use the machinery and building for carding and spinning wool, but after trying it for five years, they in turn abandoned it, and the next year it was destroyed by fire. - It had long been a rendezvous for thieves and other vicious characters.

Building of Governor's Mansion—The same year the legislature attempted to build a residence for the governor. In the original laying off of the town the circle in the center of the plat was intended for such a structure, and so designated, but up to this time no provision had been made for its building. One of the first acts of the legislature in 1827 was to appropriate \$4,000 to build a governor's house on the circle, and work began by enclosing the circle with a rail fence. Under this appropriation a building was begun. It was rather elaborate in de-

OLD STATE-HOUSE, 1865. FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN THE DAY LINCOLN'S BODY LAY IN STATE.





GOVERNOR'S MANSION IN CIRCLE, 1859.

sign, square in form, two stories high and a large attic. It had a semi basement. The building was completed far enough to be used for public offices, and was turned over for that purpose. In 1859 it was sold at auction and torn down.

The governors were still left to hunt homes for themselves, until 1839, when the legislature ordered the state officers to purchase a suitable building for such a residence. At that time the handsomest and largest dwelling in the city was on the northwest corner of Illinois

and Market streets. It was owned by Dr. John H. Sanders, and the state officers decided upon it, and it was bought. Governor Wallace moved into it, and it was occupied in turn by Governors Bigger, Whitcomb, Wright, Willard and Morton. From some cause it had always been an unhealthy building. The wife of Governor Whitcomb was the first to die there. Governor Wright, during his occupancy, lost two wives in the same building. The family of Governor Willard was sick during the whole time he occupied it, and Governor Morton suffered so much that he finally abandoned it. It was sold in 1865, and since then the State has owned no executive mansion.

By this time the educational demands of the people of the growing town induced the legislature to set apart a square of ground to be known as "University" square, upon which it was intended some time in the future to erect buildings for a university. No effort was made to utilize it for educational purposes until 1832, when a part of it was leased for a county seminary. It was afterward used by the city for a high-school for a number of years.

Early Navigation—The growth of the town was very slow for some years. The building of the National road gave it a slight impetus and brought here the first and only steamboat that ever succeeded in navigating White river to this point. It rejoiced in the name of "Robert Hanna," and was owned by General Hanna, one of the contractors building the new road for the government. It was brought here to tow barges loaded with stone and timber for use in constructing the road and its bridges. It arrived here on the eleventh of April, 1831. The next day a free excursion was given to the citizens, but the overhanging boughs of the trees lining the banks knocked down her chimneys and pilot-house and smashed a wheel-house. The next day she ran aground and remained fast for several weeks. When the high



OLD NATIONAL BRIDGE AND PACKET GOVERNOR MORTON ON WHITE RIVER, 1865.

water came in the fall she took her way down the river and was never seen again. Many years afterward a little steamer named after Governor Morton was built here to ply up and down for the amusement and entertainment of the people, but it had bad luck, and was soon destroyed. Even keel-boats and flat-boats early abandoned all efforts to navigate the stream which Mr. Ralston had declared to be navigable for at least four months in the year.

Governor Noble, however, would not give up his hopes that the river would prove navigable, and offered a reward of \$200 for the first boat that would land at the town. Two efforts were made, and one steamer reached Spencer and another came a few miles further. A plan for slack water navigation was submitted to the legislature and pressed for several years, and in 1851 the White River Navigation Company was chartered, but it accomplished nothing.

First Historical Society—About this time the town thought it was old enough to have a historical society, so one was formed, with Benjamin Parke for president, and B. F. Morris for secretary. It did not have many active members, but elected about all the distinguished men of the nation as honorary members. The organization of the society was preceded by the arrival of the first menagerie that ever exhibited its wild animals to the people of the Hoosier capital.

First Internal Improvements, Etc.—The craze for internal improvements, that had been sweeping over other parts of the country, struck Indianapolis early in 1831, and the legislature spent most of its session in granting charters to railroads. Six such roads were projected, to center in Indianapolis. The roads were all to run to the south, as there was no population to the north. Some of the projected roads were partly surveyed and then the work was dropped. A few years later, however, the state entered upon a wholesale system of internal improvement, including railroads, canals and turnpikes. None of the projected works were ever fully completed by the state, but the state debt was increased enormously, and the state had to practically go into bankruptcy. The state sold out its interest in all the works, together with 2,000,000 acres of land, in discharge of half of the debt that had been contracted.

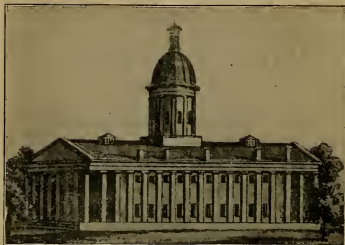
Erection of First State-house—The state had been occupying the court-house for the use of the legislature, and in making its appropriation to erect that building had reserved the right to so occupy it for fifty years, but it was deemed the time had come to erect a building for the use of the state. It still owned a considerable portion of the original donation by congress, and it was estimated that the lots would sell for \$58,000, and this was estimated sufficient to erect a suitable building. Ithiel Town was the architect and contracted to build the



SOLDIERS' GRAVES, NATIONAL CEMETERY, CROWN HILL.



BURIAL OF GENERAL HARRISON AT CROWN HILL, MARCH 17, 1901.



OLD STATE-HOUSE, 1832.

house for \$58,000, and actually did complete it for \$60,000. It was begun in 1832 and finished in time for the meeting of the legislature in 1836, and it served the state for forty years.

Incorporation of the City—Up to 1832 the city's business had

been administered under the laws of the state, and on September 3, 1832, the citizens made the first formal effort toward incorporation. Five trustees were elected, and Samuel Henderson, who had been the first regularly appointed postmaster of the town, was appointed president of the board, with J. P. Griffith clerk, and Samuel Jennison marshal and collector. This municipal government lasted until 1836, when the legislature granted a special charter. About the only notable thing the old municipality did was to purchase the first fire engine for the town, the state giving one-half of the price. The organization had lasted four years, and the entire income of the fourth year was only \$1,510.

State Bank of Indiana—In 1834 the legislature chartered the State Bank of Indiana, with a capital of \$1,600,000. Up to that time Indianapolis had contained nothing but a small private bank. The charter of the state bank was to run twenty-five years. The state was to take one-half of the capital stock, and raised the money by the sale of bonds. Her share of the dividends, after paying the bonds, was to go to the establishment of a general school fund. This was the starting point of Indiana's splendid endowment of her public schools. The state's share of the proceeds was loaned out from time to time on real estate security. The final yield of this investment by the state was \$3,700,000, after paying off the bank bonds. The main bank and one of its branches were located in Indianapolis. The bank began business on the 26th day of November, 1834, in the building on the Governor's Circle which had been intended as a residence for the governor. It was afterwards removed to Washington street. Samuel Merrill was

the first president, and Calvin Fletcher, Seaton W. Norris, Robert Morrison and Thomas R. Scott were the directors. In 1840 the bank removed to its new building at the corner of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. The Indianapolis branch was organized by the appointment of Hervey Bates, president, and B. F. Morris, cashier. At the expiration of the charter the Bank of the State of Indiana was started, with Hugh McCullough as president. In this bank the state had no interest. It remained in business, with its seventeen branches, until wiped out by the institution of the national banks.

Panic of 1837—The great financial panic of 1837 proved very disastrous to Indianapolis. It stopped all work on the great enterprises undertaken by the state, leaving contractors and laborers without their pay. The banks were compelled to suspend specie payments and private business was overwhelmed with the credit of the state. Large stocks of goods had been purchased by the merchants and remained unsold on their shelves, or had been disposed of on credit, and collections were impossible. Nobody had any money. Eastern creditors were disposed to be very liberal and extend time of payments, trusting to a revival of business to relieve their debtors from their embarrassment. The legislature came to the help of the debtor by providing that property sold on execution should not be sold for less than two-thirds of its appraised value. It also exempted a certain amount of household property from execution. These two measures proved of great benefit, but did not relieve the distress altogether. There was a lack of currency, and the legislature issued bills secured by the credit of the state, and bearing six per cent. interest. This "scrip" was made receivable for taxes, but from the want of credit by the state abroad the scrip passed



COUNTY SEMINARY IN UNIVERSITY PARK, 1832.

only at a heavy discount. After awhile, when confidence was restored again, the "scrip" commanded a large premium, and before it was all finally redeemed it was worth about two dollars for one. It was not until 1843, when the Madison railroad was approaching completion, that an upward tendency in business occurred.

The city has suffered from several panics since, the worst in the earlier years being in 1840, '41 and '42. The State Bank resumed specie payment in June, 1842, but it was a year or more before business generally revived. These were the famous "hard times" following the election of William Henry Harrison. So grievous were the times that an effort was made, in 1842, to abolish the town government on account of its expense, although the entire cost of operating the municipal government was a little less than \$3,000. It might be well to note at this point the salaries paid to the municipal officers in those early days. Members of the council received \$12 each a year, the secretary \$200, the treasurer and marshal each \$100, and the assessors \$75. The other salaries were in a like proportion.

First Militia Organized—For some years after the organization of the state, a militia was maintained by requiring all the able-bodied men between certain ages to be enrolled and report at stated periods for muster. When the danger from Indian wars ceased these musters ended. The military spirit of the people, however, did not die out, and in February, 1837, the first company of militia was organized, with Colonel Russell as captain. It was called the "Marion Guards." Their uniform was of gray cloth with patent leather shakoes. They were armed with the old-fashioned flint-lock muskets, and drilled according to the Prussian tactics. Thomas A. Morris, a graduate of West Point, succeeded Captain Russell. In 1838 Captain Thomas McBaker organized the "Marion Rifles." The uniform of the Rifles was a blue fringed hunting shirt, blue pantaloons and caps. In 1842 the two companies organized into a battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Brown and Major George Drum.

First Female Academy—In 1837 was opened the first female school of the city. It was called the "Indianapolis Female Institute," and was chartered by the legislature. It was opened by two sisters, Mary J. and Harriet Axtell. It flourished for several years, and its reputation was so high that quite a number of pupils from other towns and states attended it. The same year a neat frame school-house was erected on Circle street, adjoining what was so long known as Henry Ward Beecher's church. The school was opened by Mr. Gilman Marston, afterwards a member of congress from New Hampshire, and a distinguished general during the late war. It was called the "Franklin Institute."



FUNERAL OF GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRISON, MARCH 17, 1901.

Building State Institutions — In 1839 the subject of erecting a hospital for the insane of the state had been broached, but nothing definite was done, owing to the financial embarrassment of the state and people, but as soon as business began to exhibit signs of recovery the matter was again taken up. Dr. John Evans, of Chicago, who had made a study of mental diseases, delivered a lecture before the members of the legislature of 1842-3, and the governor was directed to obtain plans for the erection of suitable buildings. At the next session of the legislature plans were approved and a tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars' worth of property was levied to provide the means for erecting the buildings. All this was but carrying out a direction in the constitution adopted at the organization of the state, one of the cares of the framers of that document being to provide for the unfortunate. Dr. John Evans, Dr. L. Dunlap and James Blake were appointed a commission to obtain a site for the proposed buildings. They selected Mount Jackson, where the hospital now stands. In 1846 the legislature ordered the sale of "hospital" square, a plat of ground that had been reserved for hospital purposes, the proceeds to be applied to the work, and an additional sum of \$15,000 was appropriated.

The work of construction was begun at once, and the main building was completed the next year, at a cost of \$75,000. Since then several additions have been made to the building, and others erected, until now Indianapolis can boast of one of the most substantial, convenient and imposing structures of the kind in the United States. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and every convenience and comfort for this class of unfortunates have been provided. The legislature of 1843 also began the work of caring for the deaf mutes, by levying a tax of one-fifth of a cent on each one hundred dollars of property. The first work of this kind in the state, however, was done by William Willard, a mute who had been a teacher of mutes in Ohio. He came to Indianapolis in the spring of 1843 and opened a school on his own account. In 1844 the state adopted his school and appointed a board of trustees, consisting of the governor, treasurer of state, Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, James Morrison and Matthew Simpson, afterwards a distinguished bishop of the Methodist church. They rented a building at the corner of Maryland and Illinois streets, and opened the first asylum in October, 1844. In January, 1846, a site for a permanent building was selected just east of the town. The permanent building was completed in 1850, at a cost of \$30,000.

During the winter of 1844-5, through the efforts of James M. Ray, William H. Churchman, of the Kentucky Blind Asylum, was brought here with some of his pupils and gave an exhibition or two in Mr. Beecher's church. This had a decidedly good effect on the legislature, which was then in session, and a tax of one-fifth of a cent was levied

to provide support for the blind. James M. Ray, George W. Mears and the secretary, auditor and treasurer of state were appointed a commission to carry out the work, either by the establishment of an asylum or by providing for the care and education of the blind at the institution in Ohio or that in Kentucky. In 1847 James M. Ray, George W. Mears and Seaton W. Norris were appointed to erect a suitable building, and \$5,000 appropriated to purchase a site. They purchased the ground now occupied, and while waiting for the erection of a building opened a school in the building that had been used for the first deaf and dumb



VIEW WASHINGTON AND PENNSYLVANIA STREETS, 1891.

asylum. The present building was completed in 1851 at the cost of \$50,000.

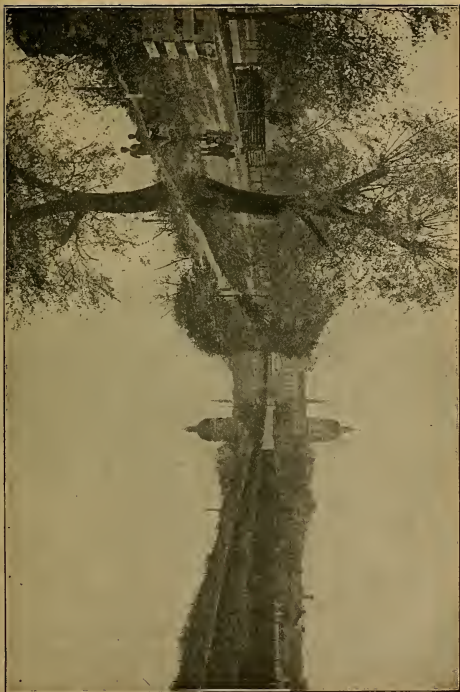
War with Mexico—The year 1846 brought some excitement, and for a while made things a little more lively. The war with Mexico was on, and troops called for. Indianapolis raised one company for the first regiment. It was officered by James P. Drake as captain and John A. McDougal and Lewis Wallace as lieutenants. Captain Drake was afterward made colonel of the regiment. The next year Indianapolis furnished two additional companies, one each for the fourth and fifth regiments. Those two companies were with General Scott on his march to the capital of Mexico, and participated in some of the battles

of that campaign. They were commanded by James McDougal and Edward Lauder.

The First Railroad—While the Mexican war was going on the railroad that was building to connect Indianapolis and the Ohio river at Madison was slowly creeping along. It was finally completed to the city in 1847 amid great rejoicing. With the opening of the Madison railroad a change came, and the town put on a bustling air of activity. This furnished an opening to the Ohio river, and by that stream to Cincinnati and the south. Business at once revived and new stores were opened, and new factories started, while others were projected. Up to that time the stores kept a little of everything, but a railroad demanded a division of trade, and stores for dry goods and stores for groceries were opened. The price of property advanced, and a new city government organized. At the first settlement of the town, lots along or near the river front were the favorites in the market. The sickly season soon drove business and the settlements further east, and the opening of the railroad attracted everything toward the south, so as to be near the depot.

First Mayor—In February, 1847, the legislature granted a city charter to Indianapolis, and on the 27th of March an election was held to determine whether the people would accept or not. It was approved by a vote of 449 to 19. An election for municipal officers was held on the 24th of April, and Samuel Henderson was elected the first mayor of the city. The population of the city was estimated at that time at 6,000. Practically there were no streets, except Washington, and it was still full of stumps. Some of the other streets had been partly cleared, but no attempt had been made to improve any of them. Here and there on Washington street were patches of sidewalks, some of brick and some of plank. When it rained mud predominated on the only streets that had been opened and used, while in the summer the dust was thick enough to be almost stifling.

First Street Improvements—The new city council at once determined to enter upon a systematic and general system of street improvements. Stumps were pulled out, the streets in the central portion of the city graded and graveled and sidewalks were made. This first effort at improvement caused a good deal of friction and litigation, the property owners objecting to the expense entailed upon them. Bowldering for streets was not introduced until 1850, when Washington was so paved from Illinois to Meridian. Free schools also made their appearance soon after the formation of the city government. The state had provided a small fund, but it was only large enough to keep the schools going for three or four mouths of the year. It was decided to levy a small tax on the citizens to provide funds for the erection of houses and to pay teachers, and by 1853 this tax furnished enough to make a more permanent organization of the schools necessary.



First Public Hall—The year 1847 brought also the first hall erected for the use of the public. The Grand Lodge of Free Masons determined to erect a building that would contain rooms for lodge purposes and a large hall that could be used for entertainments, public meetings, etc. The location decided upon was the southeast corner of Washington and Tennessee streets, now known as Capitol avenue. The corner-stone was laid on the 25th of October, but the building was not finally completed until 1850. The convention to revise the constitution of the state held its sessions in the public hall in 1850.

First Wholesale House—Among other improvements in business was the opening of the first wholesale dry goods store in Indianapolis, by Joseph Little & Co. The three or four years following were uneventful, in the main, the city showing slow but steady growth, and another railroad or two began to make pretensions to public utility, and the Union Railway Company was organized, with the idea of bringing all the railroads into one central station.

First Telegraph Line—In 1848 the first telegraph line to the city was constructed, reaching to Dayton, Ohio.

First Gas Lighting Company—In 1851 a company was chartered to furnish gas light to the citizens, but it was not until 1854 the city took any gas for the streets, and then only for a few lamps. In 1852 the legislature granted a charter for the Northwestern Christian University, and plans were adopted to raise funds for the construction of the necessary buildings. The same year the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows began the erection of a building on the northeast corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets, and in the same year the city again changed its form of government, surrendering the special charter and accepting the general law. This change was mainly occasioned because the special charter limited the power of taxation to fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars, and it had been found totally inadequate to the needs of the city.

Building Permit Ordinance—Up to the close of the war there had been no steps taken by the city to mark the growth of the city in any way, but in 1864 the council passed an ordinance requiring those proposing to build to take out permits, and since then there has been a record by which the changes could be noted.

First Street Railway—In 1863 the first attempt was made to construct a street railroad. Two companies applied for a charter, and after a long delay and a bitter fight a charter was granted to the Citizens' Company, and by 1866 about seven miles of track was completed. The first line was that on Illinois street, and this was opened in June, 1864, the mayor of the city driving a car over it.



INDIANAPOLIS AT PRESENT

**A COMPREHENSIVE OUTLINE DESCRIPTION OF THE WHOLE CITY—AREA,
POPULATION, WEALTH, STATISTICS, ETC.**

Indianapolis is today the largest inland city on the American continent, and one of the most important railroad centers in this country. It is, too, one of the handsomest cities, and one of the most prosperous and progressive. Its growth has been practically that of only two decades. Within that time it has emerged from a rambling village-like town into a city of magnificent business blocks, public buildings and handsome residences. It is the commercial, industrial, social, religious, educational, political and governmental center of Indiana—rich in natural resources and one of the most progressive states in the union. It is more typically a capital of a state than any other city in the country and is recognized as such in all parts of the United States.

The Area actually within the city is over thirty square miles. The original plat was one mile square, and for many years after the first laying off of the town it kept within those bounds.

The Population has grown in a wonderful manner during the last twenty years. In 1870 the population was 48,244; in 1880 it had grown to 75,056. In 1890 it showed another great advance, the returns showing 105,436, and, according to the United States census for 1900, the actual population was 170,963, including Irvington, a suburb, which has since been added to the city. Nearly every nationality on the globe is represented in this population. Of the foreign born the Germans predominate, closely followed by the Irish. The population is industrious and thrifty, there being fewer idle men in Indianapolis than in any other city of its size. Hundreds of workingmen own their own homes, and while there is not in the city any great aggregation of wealth, as is found in the other large cities of the country, there is not that depth of poverty to be found. The estimated population of Indianapolis for 1907 is 230,000.

The Municipal Administration is conducted by a mayor and the heads of the various departments. The mayor is elected by a popular vote for the term of four years, and he appoints the members of the various boards. Municipal legislation is in the hands of a council composed of twenty-one members, fifteen of whom are elected by wards and the other six by the city at large.

The City Charter—The city of Indianapolis became an incorporated town September 3, 1832. Prior to that time the business of the town had been administered under the laws of the state. The legislature granted the city its first charter in 1836; this was superseded by another charter in 1847, and under its provisions the first mayor of Indianapolis was elected. In 1891 the legislature granted the city a special charter which was approved March 6, 1891. With minor amendments and additions the city is now operating under this charter.

Mayors of Indianapolis were as follows: Samuel Henderson, 1847-1849; Horatio C. Newcomb, 1849-1851; Caleb Scudder, 1851-1854; James McCready, 1854-1856; Henry F. West, 1856; Charles Conlon, 1856; William J. Wallace, 1856-1858; Samuel D. Maxwell, 1858-1863; John Caven, 1863-1867; Daniel Macauley, 1867-1873; James L. Mitchell, 1873-1875; John Caven, 1875-1881; Daniel W. Grubbs, 1881-1884; J. L. McMasters, 1884-1886; Caleb S. Denny, 1886-1890; Thomas L. Sullivan, 1890-1893; Caleb S. Denny, 1893-1896; Thomas Taggart, 1896-1901; Chas. A. Bookwalter, 1901-1903; John W. Holtzman, 1903-1905; C. A. Bookwalter, 1905.

The City Finances—According to the last report of the comptroller the gross cash balance January 1, 1907, was \$587,066.59; from taxes, \$1,241,450.38; total current receipts, \$2,059,607.09; total current expenditures, \$1,726,847.97. The bonded indebtedness January 1, 1907, was \$2,929,800.00. The expenditures for 1906 were: Finance department, \$209,791.93; law department, \$12,293.38; public works, \$742,471.31; public parks, \$159,794.71; public safety, \$514,542.78; public health and charity, \$87,953.86.

The Judiciary is partly under city authority and partly under that of the state. It is all elected. The Police Judge is elected for a term of four years and has a salary of \$2,500.00. The Judge of the Criminal Court is elected for a term of four years and has a salary of \$4,000.00 per year. The Judge of the Juvenile Court is elected for a term of four years with a salary of \$2,500.00. The Superior Court has five judges, each elected for four years at a salary of \$5,000.00 per annum. The Judge of the Circuit Court is elected for a term of six years with a salary of \$5,000.00 per annum. The Judge of the Probate Court is elected for a term of four years with a salary of \$5,000.00. There are also a number of Justices of the Peace, having limited jurisdiction.

The Police Department is under the control of the Board of Public Safety. It is composed of one superintendent, one lieutenant, fifteen sergeants and 138 patrolmen. In addition there is a detective force consisting of one captain and nineteen detectives. Connected with the police force are two matrons of the female department, three telegraph operators, one custodian, one electrician, two engineers, three clerks, one police sergeant, two board of health officers, two humane officers, one board of children's guardians' officer, the Bertillon system and an efficient bicycle corps.



INDIANA STATE CAPITOL.

The Fire Department is under the control of the Board of Public Safety and consists of one chief, five assistant chiefs, one superintendent of telegraph, one foreman of fire alarm telegraph, one veterinary, three telegraph operators, three tower watchmen, three line men, 35 captains, 37 lieutenants, 11 engineers and 131 firemen, a total of 231 men. The department is equipped with the latest improved fire department apparatus.

The Executive and administrative authority of the city is vested in the Mayor, City Clerk and certain boards. The Mayor receives a salary of \$4,000.00 per year and is elected for a term of four years.

The Department of Finance is under the charge of the comptroller, who is appointed by the mayor, with a salary of \$3,000. All warrants on the treasury must be drawn by him.

The Department of Law is under the charge of the corporation counsel, the city attorney and one assistant city attorney, appointed by the mayor.

The Department of Public Works consists of three commissioners appointed by the mayor. The board has control of the streets and all public buildings of the city. Each commissioner has a salary of \$2,000 a year.

The Board of Public Safety consists of three commissioners appointed by the mayor, at a salary of \$1,200 each. This board has control of the police and fire departments.

The Department of Health and Charities consists of a board of three commissioners appointed by the mayor. The board has direct control of all regulations for public health. The members of the board must be physicians.

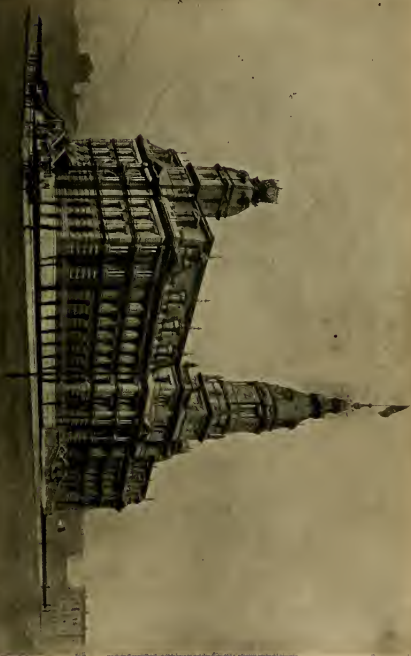
The Department of Parks is composed of five commissioners appointed by the mayor, for five years, and who serve without compensation. They have charge of all the public parks.

The Number of Buildings, including dwelling and business houses makes a total of about 60,000. In 1906 there were 3,825 building permits issued for a value of \$5,530,731.80.

Streets and Sewers—The total length of streets of the city is about 471 miles, of which nearly 120 miles are permanently improved and the rest graveled. There are over 167 miles of sewers. The streets are lighted by gas and electricity, there being about 1,700 electric lights and 400 gas and vapor lights.

The Water Supply is furnished by the Indianapolis Water Company through their slow, sand-filtered system, and from deep wells located some few miles from the city, which is brought here through large iron mains and supplied by direct pressure from pumping stations. The water is pure and the supply is abundant for all purposes.

The Military Establishment of Indianapolis consists of the First



MARION COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



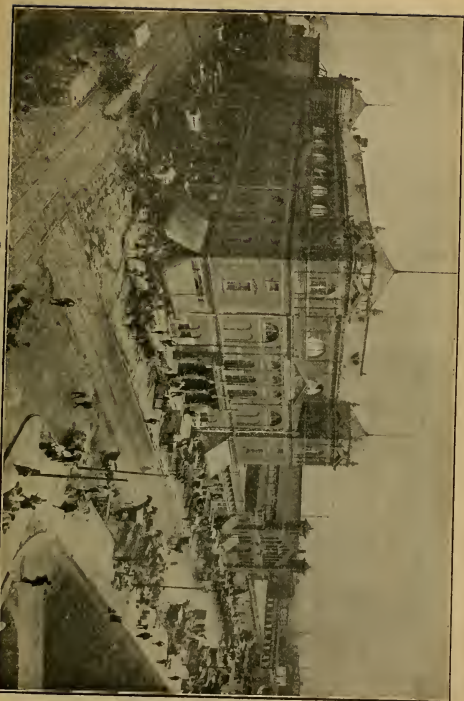
ARMORY OF BATTERY A, NATIONAL GUARD.

Battalion of the Second Regiment of the National Guard, composed of Companies A, C, D and H, and Battery A.

The U. S. Army Post, "Fort Benjamin Harrison," is located about eleven miles northeast of the city, where the Government has arranged for the care of a regiment of regulars. The buildings for the officers and barracks for the troops were completed in 1907, and this post is regarded as one of the best equipped in the United States. It is reached by electric cars every hour, and is one of the points of greatest interest about the city.

The City Building, one of the most attractive public buildings in the city, was erected in 1897. It is a handsome edifice, three stories in height and built of Indiana oolitic limestone. Here are located the city clerk's office, superintendent of police, city police court, Bertillon department, detective department, bicycle corps, bailiff of police court, juvenile court, police patrol, council chamber, station house, morgue and city dispensary.

Tomlinson Hall—Among the generous citizens of Indianapolis some years ago was Mr. Daniel Tomlinson. After his death, on opening his will, it was found that he had devised a large amount of real estate



TOMLINSON HALL AND MARKET HOUSE.

and other property to the city for the erection of a public building, providing in his will that the building should be erected on the west end of what is known as East Market Square. The devise was accepted by the city and the bequest taken possession of. Nothing was done, however, toward carrying out the wishes of the testator for several years. Some attempts were then made to use the money as intended by Mr. Tomlinson, but at every effort hostility was aroused, until at last the matter was made an issue at a city election. The council then took steps and the present Tomlinson Hall was built in 1885.

Marion County Court House is one of the largest and most imposing buildings in the city. It was completed in 1877, at a cost of \$1,750,000. It is occupied by the county offices and the circuit, superior and criminal courts, Indiana Bar Association library, Marion county library, county clerk, recorder, treasurer, assessor, sheriff, coroner, commissioners, surveyor, etc.

The County Jail was built in 1892 and is architecturally one of the best built buildings in the city. It is constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone and cost \$175,000. The sheriff's residence is located in the building.



CITY BUILDING.



U. S. COURT HOUSE AND POSTOFFICE.



MARION COUNTY JAIL.

The Workhouse is located in the northwestern part of the city, on West Twenty-first street. It is a large brick structure and is provided with 160 cells. Connected with the institution is twelve acres of ground, which is kept under cultivation. Prisoners from the city and county courts are sent here.

Indiana Woman's Prison and Indiana Industrial School for Girls are located on East Michigan and Randolph streets. They are maintained by the state, under the charge of a superintendent appointed by a board of managers composed entirely of women and approved by the Governor.

The State House is the largest and most imposing structure in the city. It is built of Indiana oolitic limestone, the interior being finished in marble. It was begun in 1878 and completed in 1888, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000, and is the only great public building in the country built within the original estimate of cost. It is located in the heart of the business section of the city, in the center of a plot of ground containing over eight acres. Here are the offices of the governor of Indiana, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, reporter of supreme court, bureau of statistics, department of geology,



INDIANA PYTHIAN BUILDING.



RESIDENCE GENERAL HARRISON ON NORTH DELAWARE STREET.

adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, custodian and engineer, department of inspection, state labor commission, superintendent of public instruction, state library, state law library, state museum, state board of health and charities, state board of agriculture, board of medical examination, and the supreme and appellate courts of the state.

U. S. Court House and Postoffice is the only architectural representative of the federal government in the city. The old buildings were sold for \$100,100 in 1900. The new federal building erected in Indianapolis was authorized by an act of congress, approved March 1, 1899, which appropriated \$1,500,000 for the structure. During 1900 the government acquired possession of the whole square lying between Pennsylvania and Meridian and Ohio and New York streets by paying the various owners of the property a total of \$626,000. The plans of the building were opened to competition and Rankin & Kellogg, of Philadelphia, were the successful architects. The building is of generous proportions and magnificent conception. The length of the building over all is 355 feet 5 inches. This is exclusive of steps and approaches. The depth over all, exclusive of steps and approaches, is 172 feet 6 inches. The height over all, from sidewalk, is 91 feet. The work on the excavations for the new building began in May, 1902; the building was com-



LEMCKE BUILDING.



UNIVERSITY CLUB.

pleted in 1904. With the exception of the U. S. weather bureau, the U. S. army recruiting office and the bureau of animal industries, all the offices of the government are located in this building.

Business of the Postoffice—The growth of the business of the post-office during the past twenty years is a striking index of the wonderful and substantial development of Indianapolis. In 1881 there were 39 carriers and 38 clerks; on July 1, 1907, 137 carriers and 47 substitutes and 22 special delivery boys. Then the annual income was less than \$150,000. June 30, 1907, the income was \$981,077.44. Indianapolis is now in the highest class affecting the salary of the postmaster. In 1881 it must be taken into consideration the rate was three cents a half-ounce: now it is two cents an ounce, or one-third as much. From July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, there were dispatched from the office 75,761,826 letters, postal cards and sealed packages; 50,115,350 all other classes of mail matter; 80,112 special delivery letters—a total of 125,957,288 pieces of mail. Number of mail pouches received, 63,522; number of sacks of paper received, 343,983; number of letter pouches dispatched, 65,960; number sacks of paper mail dispatched, 572,072. In addition to the main office there are thirty-seven substations where money orders, stamps and postal cards can be purchased, employing thirty-seven substation super-



LAW BUILDING.

intendents. The salary of the postmaster is \$6,000 a year. The Indianapolis postoffice has been established eighty years, and the following is a list of the postmasters: Samuel Henderson, 1822; John Cain, 1831; Joseph Moore, 1841 (removed by President Tyler one month after appointment and John Cain appointed); Livingston Dunlap, 1845; Alexander W. Russell, 1849 (died before his term expired and his son appointed in his place); James Russell, 1851; William W. Wick, 1853; John M. Talbott, 1857; A. H. Conner, 1861; D. G. Rose, 1866; W. R. Holloway, 1869; J. A. Wildman, 1881; Aquilla Jones, Sr., 1885; William Wallace, 1889 (died April 9, 1891); Edward P. Thomson, 1891; Albert Sahn, 1894; James W. Hess, 1898 (died June, 1900); George F. McGinnis, 1900; Henry W. Bennett, 1905.

Other Federal Officers and Officials are United States marshal, surveyor of customs, revenue collector, pension agent, special examiner of pensions, United States weather bureau and the bureau of animal industry.

The Belt Railroad—One of the most important features of the railroad system of Indianapolis is the Belt line, which connects all the railroads which enter the city. It runs about three-fourths of the way around the entire city, and along its line are many of the most important manufacturing establishments, and the stock yards. Over it all freight passing from one road to another is transported.

The Union Railway Lines—Early in the railroad history of Indianapolis some of her enterprising citizens and railroad managers conceived the idea of bringing all the lines into one central passenger station. To this end the Union Railway Company was chartered, and tracks through the city were laid. This company now owns and manages the great Union Station, from which 170 passenger trains enter and depart every twenty-four hours over eighteen railway lines.

The Street Railway System—Electricity is used as the motive power. The system reaches to every part of the city, operating over 136 miles of track. The electric roads extend to all the suburbs, giving ready access to the city for those who live in the outlying districts. Strangers arriving in the city can reach all the hotels or any point of interest from either the Union Railway or Traction Terminal stations by street cars.

Interurban Railways—There are at present fourteen distinct interurban lines entering the city, operating directly or by connection with more than twenty-five lines in Indiana and adjoining states. These lines operate trains with hourly service that come into the great terminal station in the very heart of the city. All interurban electric railway companies enter the city over the lines of the Indianapolis Terminal Traction Company.



SCENE ON FALL CREEK.

The Custom House is a very important adjunct to the trade of the city. The value of the goods imported into the district of Indianapolis for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1907, was \$433,817; total entries, 839; duties collected, \$186,810.03.

Masonic Temple, to be erected at the corner of Illinois and North streets, will be one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the country. The building is designed along classic lines in the Greek-Ionic style, will be very massive and of monumental character. It will be 100 feet high, with 150 feet on North street and 130 feet on Illinois street. The entire exterior will be of Bedford oolitic stone and the structure will be strictly fireproof. There will be two handsome entrances. The building is erected under the direction of the Indianapolis Masonic Temple Association, and the architects are Rubush & Hunter of Indianapolis.

Odd Fellows Building and Grand Lodge Hall, now being erected at the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets, will be one of the most notable additions to the many fine structures that have been erected in Indianapolis in recent years. Though it will have thirteen stories it will be equivalent in height to a fifteen-story building by reason of the high auditorium which will occupy the top floor. The twelfth

floor will be used for Grand Lodge offices and the top floor will contain an auditorium to seat 1,500 persons. The exterior is to be entirely of oolitic limestone which will be enriched by carvings, executed in a bold and artistic manner, and so distributed throughout the design as to give the building a sense of good taste and refinement. The main entrance is at the north end of the building on Pennsylvania street and will be expressed by a massive stone entrance enriched by beautifully wrought carvings and the doors will be entirely of bronze metal. Rubush & Hunter of Indianapolis are the architects.

Indiana Pythian Building, which was dedicated August 14, 1907, is located at the intersection of Pennsylvania street and Massachusetts avenue. It is one of the monuments that marks the new building era of the city and accentuates the marked difference in the appearance of the "down-town district" that has occurred in recent years.

Lemcke Building is one of the city's most popular and attractive office buildings. It is located on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, the very center of the financial district of Indianapolis. It was erected in 1896 by Hon. Julius A. Lemcke, formerly treasurer of the state of Indiana. Owing to the great demand for rooms in the building it was remodeled and three stories were added to it in 1906, together with the most complete and modern elevator service and office conveniences. The management of this building is particularly noted for the excellent service and attention given to its tenants. The building consists of ten stories, of steel construction, faced with red pressed brick, and is very attractive in appearance.

THOROUGHFARES AND ADORNMENTS

STREETS, AVENUES, PARKS, DRIVES, MONUMENTS, STATUES
FOUNTAINS, ETC.

In Indianapolis the center of attraction is Monument Place. Originally it was known as the Circle, and was designed by those who made the first plat of the city as the spot upon which to erect the mansion

of the executive of the state of Indiana. Now it is the location of the greatest monument in the world erected to commemorate the services of its citizen soldiery of the state, and it is the city's chief adornment.

The Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument—

Indianapolis has the proud distinction of containing the first monument ever erected directly in honor of the private soldier. It is also one of the few real works of art in this line to be found in America. It is not a plain



OLIVER P. MORTON.



PEACE GROUPS, INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

and unsightly shaft like that on Bunker Hill or in Washington City, but is a beautiful obelisk of artistic design. It was designed by Bruno Schmidt, the great German architect. Its construction was authorized by an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, and passed at the session of 1887. This act appropriated the sum of \$200,000 to defray the cost of erection, and empowered certain of the state officers



WAR GROUPS, INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

to appoint five commissioners who should have charge of the work. In addition to the amount appropriated by the legislature, the sum raised by the monument committee of the G. A. R. was paid over to the commissioners to be expended by them. In 1891 the state legislature made a further appropriation of \$100,000 to aid in the construction. It was completed at a cost in excess of \$500,000 and was dedicated with fitting



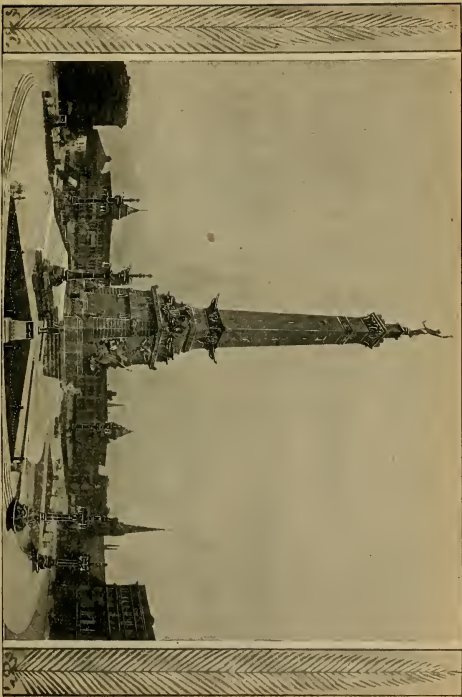
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

ceremonies, attended by thousands of citizens from all parts of the state, May 15, 1902. It is constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone. The park in which it stands has an area of 3.12 acres, and lies at the intersection of Meridian and Market streets. It is surrounded by a circular street, paved with asphalt. There are four approaches to the monument from the surrounding street, the approaches on the north and south sides leading directly to the stairway by which the terrace surrounding the base of the pedestal shaft is reached. The monument, including the crowning figure, is $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. The top of the monument is reached by an elevator and stairway from the base of

the interior of the shaft. A magnificent view of the city of Indianapolis and the surrounding country is obtained from the top of the monument.

Monuments to Notable Men—Four epochs in the history of Indiana are commemorated by bronze statues of representative men of the times occupying positions around the monument between the converging points of the intersecting streets. These are the period of the Revolution, represented by a statue of George Rogers Clark; the war with Mexico, by a statue of Governor Whitcomb; the war of 1812 and the Battle of Tippecanoe, by the statue of William Henry Harrison; and the war for the Union by Indiana's great war governor, Oliver P. Morton.

George Rogers Clark Statue stands on the northwest of the monument and represents that dauntless commander leading his little band



HOTEL ENGLISH.

CHRIST CHURCH.

COLUMBIA CLUB.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

of men to the capture of Fort Sackville from the hands of the British. To Clark, more than to any other man, is the United States indebted for the acquisition of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. The statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

William Henry Harrison Statue occupies a position northeast of the soldiers' monument and is a fitting memorial of the period of the Revolutionary war. General Harrison was appointed first governor of Indiana territory in 1800, and during the twelve years he served as executive of the embryo state he extinguished the Indian titles to more than twenty-nine million acres of land now included in the state of Indiana. His campaign against the Indians culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. This statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

**James Whitcomb
Statue**

Commemorates the third period in the military history of Indiana, and stands to the southwest of the monument. During his administration the war with Mexico occurred, lasting through the years 1846-47-48. During the six years he served as governor of Indiana he did much to restore the state's credit, which had been impaired by the failure of the internal improvement system, and it was largely through his efforts that a sentiment was created among the people in favor of the es-



GOVERNOR JAMES WHITCOMB.



HENDRICKS MONUMENT ON STATE-HOUSE GROUNDS.

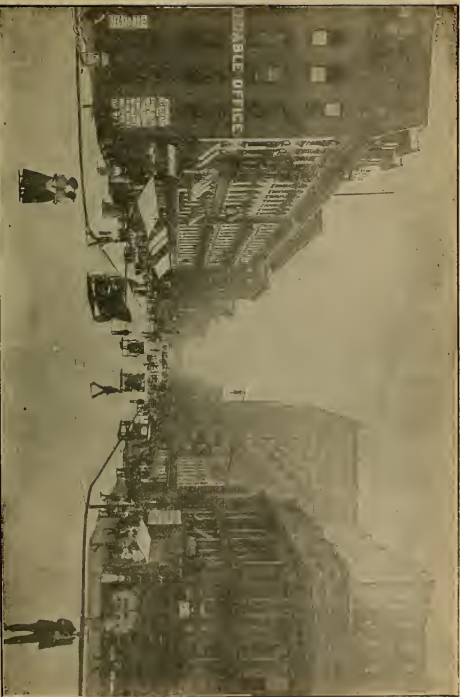
tablishment of benevolent and reformatory institutions. This statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

Oliver P. Morton Statue stands to the southeast of the soldiers' monument. After the death of Governor Morton, in 1877, his friends conceived the plan of erecting a statue in Indianapolis, in commemora-



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

tion of his inestimable service during the war for the Union; and to carry this plan into effect the "Morton Memorial Association" was organized. A bronze statue of Governor Morton was cast, for which the association paid \$14,000. By the authority of the legislature the statue was placed in the center of Circle Park, where it stood until the erection of the soldiers' monument, when it was removed to the south-



VIEW OF MERIDIAN STREET SOUTH FROM MONUMENT PLACE

east to represent the fourth period in the military history of the state. He will be known to future generations, as he is to the present, as Indiana's great war governor. This statue was designed by Franklin Simmons, of Rome, Italy, and was cast there.

Schuyler Colfax Statue—The first citizen of Indiana to reach the vice-presidential chair was Schuyler Colfax, who had served three terms as speaker of the national house of representatives. He was a leading member of the Odd Fellows, and to his memory that organization has erected a bronze statue in University Park. It was erected in 1887. The designer was Laredo Taft, of Chicago.

Thomas A. Hendricks Statue—Governor, senator and vice-president of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks was one of the distinguished sons of Indiana, and to him the people of the state have erected a bronze statue in the southeast corner of the state-house grounds. It was erected by popular subscription, and unveiled in July, 1890. The statue itself is fourteen feet six inches high, and the monument as a whole has a height of thirty-eight feet six inches. The statue is of bronze; the pedestal is of Bavarian granite from the quarries at Lake Maggiore, Italy. Two allegorical statues representing "History" and "Peace" stand upon the base of the monument to its right and left. The monument was designed by R. H. Parks, of Florence, Italy.

Statue of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who fell at San Mateo, Philippine Islands, December 19, 1899, stands on the southwest corner of the county court house grounds. It was unveiled May 30, 1907, with most impressive services, attended by President Roosevelt, and was built as a tribute to the memory of General Lawton by the people of Indiana. It was designed by the noted sculptor Niehaus.

Monument to Governor Morton, which stands at the east entrance to the state house, was unveiled July 23, 1907. It is the second statue erected in the city, and is a tribute of the state to the memory of the great "War Governor." Through the efforts of the G. A. R. a bill was passed by the legislature of 1905 appropriating \$35,000 for the purpose. The figure was designed by Rudolph Schwartz.



SCHUYLER COLFAX.



GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON.

The Park System—Indianapolis began the work of building parks on a systematic plan in 1895, when J. Clyde Power was appointed park engineer.

Riverside Park is the largest and most pretentious park in the city. The lands embraced by it were purchased in 1898 and contain 950 acres. White river runs through the park, the water of which is utilized for boating purposes by the erection of a substantial dam, which is one of the handsomest masonry structures of its kind in the country. A splendid boulevard stretches along the river bluffs within the park, golf links have been established, and the club house of the Canoe club is located here. One of the most entertaining features of this park is the collection of birds and animals.



UNIVERSITY SQUARE.

Garfield Park is located in the southeastern section of the city and contains about 108 acres. It is one of the most pleasing bits of landscape in the city.

Military Park lies between New York street and the Indiana Central canal on the north and south, and West and Blackford streets on the east and west, and includes fourteen acres. In the early days of the city's history it was known as the "Military Reservation," and was the place where the militia musters were held. All the military companies of the city during the pioneer days camped and drilled there, and at



ODD FELLOWS BUILDING.

the time of the Blackhawk outbreak 300 Indiana militia camped there before marching to Chicago. It was also the first camping ground of Indiana's quota of six regiments under President Lincoln's first call for troops, and throughout the war it was used as a camp ground. The park was then known as Camp Sullivan. Many of the old forest trees still stand, with some hundreds of younger growth. A large fountain is situated in the center of the park at the meeting place of the converging pathways.



SCENE IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

University Square comprises four acres, lying between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets on the east and west, and Vermont and New York streets on the north and south. It was the site of a university that flourished from 1834 to 1846, and thus acquired its name. A statue of Schuyler Colfax stands in the southwestern side.

St. Clair Square adjoins the grounds of the Institution for the Blind on the north, from Meridian to Pennsylvania streets, extending to St. Clair street. It is four acres in extent, and in its center there is a fountain. Reached by North Pennsylvania street cars.

Brookside Park is one of the new additions to the park areas, and is located in the eastern part of the city. It contains about 80 acres of beautifully wooded land.



BOAT HOUSE ON CANAL AT FAIRVIEW PARK.



VIEW ON CYCLE PATH AND CANAL.

Highland Square, formerly the old Noble homestead, corner of Marlowe and Highland avenues, is one of the prettiest small parks in the city.

Indianola Place is located on the west side of the river on Washington street and contains two acres.

Spades Place, containing about 10 acres, 8 acres of which were donated to the city for park purposes by M. H. Spades, a well-known business man, is located in the eastern part of the city.



MORTON MONUMENT ON STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

Other Parks and Park Places are Elmwood Place, Fletcher Place, Greenlawn, McCarty Place, Morris Park, Morton Place, Wayne Place and Hendricks Place.

Fairview Park is the most popular outing place near Indianapolis. It is the property of the street car company, is located seven miles northwest of the city and is a beautiful expanse of about 200 acres of wooded hills and ravines overlooking White river and the Indiana Central canal. Ample street car service is maintained regularly between the park and the city, sufficient to handle the large crowds that attend it. The park is well supplied with amusement features, and a well-stocked restaurant conducted at popular prices.



VIEW ON CYCLE PATH AND CANAL.



VIEW ON CYCLE PATH AND CANAL.

Thoroughfares—This city can lay claim to having some of the handsomest streets and avenues of any city in the country. In the original platting the streets were made broad, but some have been narrowed in recent years.

Washington Street is the main street of the city running east and west. It is 120 feet from curb to curb, with sidewalks of proportionate width. Along this street from Capitol avenue, on the west, to Alabama, on the east, is conducted the leading retail trade of the city. It is crossed at right angles by numerous streets, and from it running to the southeast and to the southwest are two broad avenues. Many of the business blocks are of modern style and structure and some of them are very imposing in appearance. The extreme width of the street



BOULEVARD IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

and the sidewalks makes it a grand avenue for parades. Notwithstanding the retail business transacted on the street is very large it never has the appearance of being crowded. This, with nearly all the principal streets of the city, is paved with asphaltum, but some of the residence streets are paved with cedar blocks, and a few with brick.

Meridian Street is divided into two parts, north and south, the dividing line being Washington street. It is the center street of the original plat of the city, and extends from the extreme southern part to the extreme northern, a distance of nearly seven miles. South Me-



VIEW IN NORTH MERIDIAN STREET



VIEW IN FLETCHER AVENUE.

ridian street from Washington to the Union railway tracks is devoted almost exclusively to the wholesale trade. Nearly all the buildings are of modern style and conveniences. North Meridian street, from Ohio to the extreme northern limit of the city, is devoted to residences and churches. It is beautifully shaded throughout its entire length, and in the summer time presents a beautiful woodland scene. The residences are all set back some distance from the street, having well-shaded and well-cared-for lawns in front of them, giving to each one of them a villa-like appearance.



LOCKERBIE STREET.

Delaware Street, that section lying to the north of Massachusetts avenue, is notable not only for the reason that it is one of the most beautiful residence streets in the country, but also for the fact that the house of ex-President Harrison is situated there. This particular spot is the Mecca of all visitors to the city.

North Capitol Avenue is the only boulevarded street in the city, and its firmly laid macadam roadway, extending for three miles through one of the most beautiful sections of the city, is inviting to those who delight to drive. The homestead of the late Vice-President Hendricks is located on the southern end of this street, opposite the State-house.

Lockerbie Street—A little street that has become famous because of its association with the Hoosier poet, whose home is situated in it,



VIEW IN MORTON PLACE.



VIEW IN NORTH SENATE AVENUE.



SCENE ON CYCLE PATH, ROAD TO MILLERSVILLE.

is Lockerbie street. His home has been here for twenty years or more. Mr. Riley's discovery of Lockerbie street impressed him so much that he indited a poem to it that first appeared in the Indianapolis Journal. The part he refers to is but a block long, a roadbed of gravel, green-sward on the sides, fine old trees with flowers and lawns in front of the old-fashioned houses. The march of improvement has not marred its original quaintness and beauty and it is yet as when he wrote:

"O, my Lockerbie-street! You are fair to be seen—
Be it noon of the day or the rare and serene
Afternoon of the night—you are one to my heart
And I love you above all the phrases of art,
For no language could frame and no lips could repeat
My rhyme-haunted raptures of Lockerbie street!"

Other Notable Streets are Pennsylvania, Alabama and New Jersey streets and Park, Broadway, College and Central avenues.



CHURCHES AND CHARITY

CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES AND OTHER PLACES OF RELIGIOUS
WORSHIP AND WORK—INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE
POOR AND UNFORTUNATE—LAST RESTING PLACES.

Indiana has from the earliest years of its pioneer history given due attention to the vital matters of morals and religion. In the early French occupation the missionary priest was always the pioneer, who was on the ground long before the immigrants appeared. In the American settlement of the west the settler came first, but as soon as a small community had been formed the earnest pioneer preacher, full of fervor and zeal, would come to call the people to a realization of their spiritual needs. In the autumn of 1821—the city having been laid out in April—the people of the newly incubated metropolis had the gospel preached to them by ministers of three denominations. Either Rezin Hammond, a Methodist circuit rider, or John McClung, of the New Light school, can be claimed as having been the first to preach in Indianapolis. They came about the same time in 1821, and accounts vary as to which was the earliest, but both came before the Rev. Ludlow G. Haines, of the Presbyterian church.

The First Presbyterian Church is one of the religious landmarks of the city, and with it is associated the early history of Presbyterianism in this state. The first Presbyterian sermon was preached in this city in a grove south of the present state-house square by Rev. Ludlow G. Haines, and in 1822 Rev. David C. Proctor was engaged as missionary for one year. The first church was organized and the first house of worship built in 1823. The second one was built in 1842 and was dedicated May 6, 1843; it was located on the northeast corner of Market street and the Circle. In 1864 the foundation was laid for the third edifice that stood on the corner of New York and Pennsylvania streets, until 1901, when it was sold and torn down to make room for the new federal building, and in October, 1903, dedicated the new church on Sixteenth and Delaware streets. The plans embrace the best architectural features in the way of arrangement, lighting, heating and ventilating. It is one of the finest contributions to church architecture in the city.



CHRIST CHURCH.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Second Presbyterian Church is located on the northwest corner of Vermont and Pennsylvania streets. The society was formed in 1838, and occupied the Marion county seminary that stood on the southwest corner of University square until 1860. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the first to officiate. After occupying the seminary for one year, the congregation moved to its own church on the northwest corner of Market street and the Circle. On September 19, 1847, Mr. Beecher closed his pastorate and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. The beautiful stone edifice now occupied was opened for worship December 22, 1867. It was begun in 1864 and the completed edifice was dedicated January 9, 1870. In April, 1872, the National Sunday School convention met in this church and adopted the uniform Sunday school lesson system that is now used by 25,000,000 people throughout the world. There are fifteen other Presbyterian churches in the city.

Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, is located on the northeast corner of Monument Place and Meridian street. This is one of the oldest and most strikingly handsome shrines of worship in the city. It is an example of the early English or plain-pointed styles of architecture. A notable feature of the building is the fine tower and spire that contain the chimes which ring out in the successive seasons of festival and fast.



1st Presb. Church.



Episc. Church.



Robert's Chapel.



Baptist Church.



St. John's Cath. Church.



4th Presb. Church.



Christian Chapel.



2nd Presb Church.



Wesleyan Chapel.

The parish and congregation of Christ church have been in existence since 1837. Its first shrine was built in 1838, which gave way for the present structure in 1857.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Cathedral is located on the southeast corner of New York and Illinois streets. The style of the architecture is the rural English Gothic of the twelfth century. The exterior



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

views of the building are striking. This parish was organized in 1866. The erection of the cathedral began in the spring of 1867 and opened for worship June, 1868. Of this denomination there are five other places of worship.

First Baptist Church—The first assemblage of Baptists held in this city for the purpose of establishing a church was in August, 1822. The first meeting house was built in 1829, which was replaced by another more pretentions one that was destroyed by fire in 1861. It was then that the site for the brick church was purchased, which was located on the present site of the Star office. This building was destroyed by fire January 3, 1904, and the present imposing structure, northeast corner of Meridian and Vermont, was dedicated in November, 1906. There are fourteen shrines of worship of this church in this city.

Mayflower Congregational Church, on the corner of Delaware and Sixteenth streets, is one of the notable places of worship. It was organized May 23, 1869. This denomination is represented by eight organizations in this city having houses of worship.

Meridian-Street M. E. Church is located on the northeast corner of Meridian and St. Clair streets. This edifice replaces the one formerly located at the corner of New York and Meridian streets, which was destroyed by fire November 17, 1904. The church society, long known as the Wesley Chapel M. E. church, was the pioneer organization of the Methodist denomination in this city, of which the present Meridian street church is the continuation.

Roberts Park M. E. Church is located on the northeast corner of Vermont and Delaware streets. The society was organized October, 1842, by a division of the then called Wesley chapel, now the Meridian-Street M. E. church. The society was energetic from the first and erected soon after its organization a church on the northeast corner of



ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH.

Pennsylvania and Market streets. It was christened Roberts chapel, in honor of the famous Bishop Roberts. This building was for a long time a religious landmark, but finally gave way to the march of commerce in 1868. The present imposing structure was completed in 1870.



SS. PETER AND PAUL CATHEDRAL.

Central-Avenue M. E. Church is one of the youngest churches in the city. It was organized in 1877 by a union of Trinity and Massachusetts avenue churches. The church has had a phenomenal growth, and is now the largest of all the Methodist churches. It is favorably situated in the best residence part of the city amid the beautiful homes of thriving business and professional men, of which class it has gained its membership. The auditorium of the building it occupies was completed in 1895, and is a model of beauty and utility. The Sunday-school building was erected in 1898, and is probably not equaled for the purpose for which it was designed in the state. There are thirty-four churches devoted to this denomination in the city.

Catholic Churches—The history of the Catholic church in Indiana begins with the foundation of the territory known as the state of Indiana. Indiana originally pertained to the jurisdiction of the diocese of Bardstown, now Louisville, Kentucky. The Catholic diocese in Indiana was established in 1834 and was known as the "Diocese of Vincennes," where the bishop resided. It embraced not only the entire state of Indiana, but also a part of Michigan and Illinois. In 1857 the state was divided into two dioceses—the northern, called the diocese of Ft. Wayne,



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

and the southern retaining the name of Vincennes, which was changed to Indianapolis in 1893.

The first record of any Catholic service in Indianapolis was the celebration of mass in "Power's Tavern," on West Washington street, by Rev. Claude Francois, a missionary among the Indians at Logansport. This was in 1835, and there were present but eight or ten persons. In 1837 Rev. Vincent Bacquelin rented a small room on West Washington street and had services once a month on Sunday. In 1840 he bought a lot and erected a small frame church, which was called the Church of the Holy Cross. It was situated, as nearly as can now be ascertained, near the corner of California and Market streets, south of the present Military park. Father Bacquelin continued to attend Indianapolis, as a missionary station, from St. Vincent's until his death in 1846. Returning from a sick call in Rush county, he was thrown from his horse and was instantly killed. Bishop de la Hailandiere, who succeeded Bishop Brute, foresaw the importance of Indianapolis as a Catholic center, and in 1847 made large purchases of real estate for church purposes. He bought the quarter square at the corner of Georgia street and capitol avenue, and also lots upon Maryland street, where St. Mary's church now stands. He also acquired a large plot of ground on North

Pennsylvania street for a Catholic college, and gave it over to the Fathers of the Holy Cross, under Father Sorin. The Fathers of the Holy Cross made a small beginning, but afterwards moved to St. Joseph county, where they established Notre Dame University, now the largest Catholic institution of learning in America. The only reminder of this first educational venture in Indianapolis are the names of two streets crossing Pennsylvania—St. Mary's and St. Joseph streets.

St. John's Cathedral—The first resident Catholic pastor in Indianapolis was Rev. John Gueguen, who came here in March, 1848. The property in Georgia street had been purchased by Bishop Haillandiere in 1846; upon this property, in 1850, Father Gueguen built a small brick church, facing on Georgia street, upon the spot where St. John's clergy house now stands. The new church was named St. John's. In 1853 Rev. Daniel Maloney succeeded as pastor and continued until the arrival of Rev. Aug. Bessonies, in November, 1857. The following year Father Bessonies erected a handsome brick building, at the corner of Georgia street and Capitol avenue, as an academy for young ladies. In 1872 the present St. John's academy, the oldest Catholic institution in the city, was erected by the Sisters of Providence. In 1867 the old St. John's church, which had twice been enlarged, was found too small for the rapid growth of the congregation. The present imposing edifice was begun in 1867, and was ready for occupancy in 1871. It is one of the largest churches in the state. The spires and the interior, however, were not completed until 1893. Father Bessonies had in the meantime become a monsignore. In 1890, after having completed fifty years of hard work in the priesthood, he resigned his pastoral charge, but continued to reside with Bishop Chatard until his death, February 22, 1901. He was a man beloved by all classes of people for his amiable disposition and kindness of heart. He was buried in St. John's church, in a crypt erected for the purpose. A handsome mural tablet over the crypt marks his resting place, with the splendid church which he erected as his monument. Father Bessonies saw the Catholic church in Indianapolis grow from one struggling congregation to eleven strong churches, with schools and charitable institutions which are the pride of that denomination. Father Bessonies was succeeded in 1890 by the present rector, Rev. Francis Henry Gavisk, who had been his assistant for five years before becoming rector.

SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral—In 1890 Bishop Chatard erected an episcopal residence at the corner of Meridian and Fourteenth streets, with a view to build a cathedral at some remote time. At the same time he built a small chapel, known as SS. Peter and Paul chapel, as one of the chapels of the future cathedral. The congregation attached to this chapel grew so rapidly that it is now one of the largest and by far the wealthiest of the Catholic congregations in the city. The

cathedral was finished and dedicated December, 1906. There are twelve Catholic churches in the city.

Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation occupy one of the most imposing shrines of worship in the city. It is one of the late additions to the long list of splendid examples of church architecture. It was completed in 1899. This congregation was organized in 1855, when it purchased three and one-half acres of ground south of the city dedicated to the use of a cemetery. The new temple was dedicated Novem-



JEWISH TEMPLE.

ber 3, 1899. A notable event in the history of this congregation is the closing of the service of Rabbi M. Messing, who has served continuously since 1868, and in point of service is the oldest rabbi in the United States. He retired to become the rabbi emeritus of the congregation. There are four other Hebrew congregations in the city.

Other Churches—Beside those enumerated, almost every denominational form has a representative congregation and a place of worship. There are 175 congregations in this city, with a membership of more than 70,000.

Young Men's Christian Association of Indianapolis was organized December 12, 1854. In the long years of its existence its influence for good has been demonstrated in thousands of instances. The public ap-

preciation of the beneficent work of this organization was shown in a practical way by subscribing over \$250,000 in 1907 to a fund to further its work and extend its influence.

The Young Women's Christian Association was organized in 1870. It maintains amply supplied reading rooms and library, a fine gymnasium, etc. There are also classes in German, literature, sewing, etc. The association will erect a new building with the fund that was subscribed for that purpose in 1907 by the people of Indianapolis.

Charities—Several charities are carried on by private contributions, some of which are connected with special churches, while others are non-sectarian. These include homes for orphans, home for friendless women, homes for aged poor, a summer sanatorium for the benefit of sick children, and other organizations of a benevolent character for the relief of the poor and suffering. In religious endeavor and humanitarian effort, no less than material progress, Indianapolis is representative of the best ideals and most useful activities.

Charity Organization Society—This important organization has been in existence since 1879. It was organized in the law office of General Benjamin Harrison, and until the time of his death no one gave greater strength and character to the work than he. Due to this society it is that the distribution of charity in Indianapolis is done upon a scientific and businesslike basis. Through its operations the worthy indigent is enabled to receive relief promptly, and professional mendicancy has been almost obliterated in this community. It is the executive headquarters for the distribution and direction of the charitable work of the most notable benevolent organizations in the city.

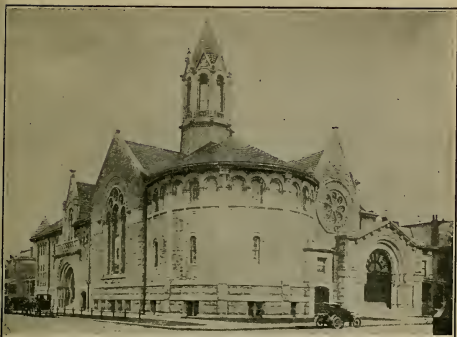
Indianapolis Benevolent Society was organized Thanksgiving evening, November, 1835. The funds of the society are used for food, fuel and clothing, supplementing the relief of the township trustee, Flower Mission, German Ladies' Aid Society, etc.

The Flower Mission cares for the sick only. It usually falls to this society to step in where there is no other source of relief, and it is the one society in the circle of charities which must always be kept in funds.

German Ladies' Aid Society assists the poor among their own people.

Catholic Charitable Institutions—In addition to the church establishment with their schools and halls, the Catholic Church has in Indianapolis a hospital—St. Vincent's—one of the best equipped and conducted institutions in the country, a home for the aged conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, an industrial school for orphan girls and a House of Good Shepherd for fallen women and girls.

The Hebrew Charities are administered through the Federation of Jewish Charities. Among the notable charities maintained in this city



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

by the Jewish people are a foster home for the care of children, a shelter house, the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society and a notable organization of a sociable and educational character known as the Nathan Morris House.

Orphan Asylums—Several orphan asylums are maintained in the city. The Indianapolis Orphan Asylum was incorporated in 1851; the German General Protestant Orphans' Home, which is under the supervision of the German Protestants of the city; the German Lutheran Orphans' Home, which is supervised by the German Lutherans of the city, and Home for Friendless Colored Children.

Board of Children's Guardians is a board authorized by the laws of the state to rescue children from vicious and immoral parents and place them in homes.

Alpha Home is for aged colored women who are homeless and friendless.

The County Poor Asylum is located northwest of the city, and the Poor Farm covers 220 acres.

Home for Friendless Women was organized in 1870. It is the oldest organization of its kind in the city. It is a temporary home for homeless women out of work and a permanent home for aged women.



EAST ENTRANCE CROWN HILL.

Rescue Mission and Home looks after the welfare of unfortunates and carries on evangelistic work in its building at 47 and 49 East South street.

The Friendly Inn is an institution on West Market street where transients or tramps are taken care of. It feeds and lodges without question, but demands that some work must be done for the help given.

Summer Mission for Sick Children—This is one of the greatest charities in Indianapolis, and is conducted for the benefit of sick and weakly children and mothers who need an outing. The hospital and grounds are situated in Fairview Park, where ground privileges and free transportation are furnished by the street railway company.

Other Notable Charity Organizations are Maternity Committee of Plymouth Church, which furnishes clothing for infants, the Woman's Relief Corps, Day Nursery for Working Mothers, the Bureau of Justice, Indiana Humane Society, the Flanner Guild and the township trustee, who affords official relief to all who may after investigation be found worthy of assistance.

Children's Aid Society—This organization endeavors to find employment for children; also conducts the free bath house located on the canal. The society secured the old Schissel bath house through the



DEAF DUMB ASYLUM



ST. VINCENT INFIRMARY



GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM



GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM

generous donation of \$1,500 made by Hon. William L. Taylor, of Indianapolis.

"Christamore"—The college settlement located on Columbia avenue was established in 1905 in the neighborhood of the Atlas engine works. It conducts clubs and classes for children and women, library work, socials, Sunday meetings, relief, neighborhood calls, kindergarten classes and other forms of settlement work.

Crown Hill Cemetery—This is one of the most beautiful and interesting resting places of the dead in the country. The organization having control of it was founded in 1863 and the cemetery was dedicated in 1864. It is located about three miles northwest from the center of the city and embraces over 540 acres. It contains the national ceme-



WEST ENTRANCE CROWN HILL.

tery, in which are buried the Union soldiers who died in Indianapolis and those whose bodies were brought here for interment. There among the soldiers for whose welfare he worked so tirelessly lies the body of Governor Oliver P. Morton; also that of Thomas A. Hendricks, vice-president of the United States, and President Benjamin Harrison.

Other Cemeteries are the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Jewish and Greenlawn. The latter is no longer used as a place of burial, but is maintained as a park.



THE SANITARY ORGANIZATIONS

BOARD OF HEALTH AND HEALTH STATISTICS, HOSPITALS, CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS, INSANE AND OTHER ASYLUMS.

The general sanitary condition of Indianapolis is very good and the annual death rate of 13.61 in 1,000 is very much lower than that of many other American cities. During the year 1907 there were 2,975 deaths from all causes. Of these there were 239 deaths from violent causes, such as suicides, homicides and accidents, with which the sanitary and general health conditions of the city have nothing to do. Figuring the death rate upon the basis of the last United States census, no city in the country of an equal size and population can produce better evidence of good sanitary conditions.

The Department of Public Health and Charities consists of a board of three commissioners, who are practicing physicians, appointed by the mayor at a salary of \$100. They have charge of all matters relating to the public health and the enforcement of all laws in relation thereto, including the charge of the city hospital, city dispensary and all other city charities. The commissioners appoint the superintendents of the city hospital and the city dispensary, also the secretary of the board of health, who is health officer, with a salary of \$2,000 a year. The commissioners nominate, for appointment by the boards of public safety as special sanitary officers, skilled and competent persons for live stock and meat inspectors and food inspectors, garbage inspectors, water inspectors, etc., whose duty it is to carefully inspect all food supplies offered for sale in the city and to examine into the sanitary condition of all places where food products are prepared or offered for sale. There are thirteen sanitary officers under the control of the board of health.

The Quarantine Service is under the control of the department of public health and charities. The city council appropriates a special fund for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases.

Hospitals—There are many hospitals in Indianapolis, including the institutions for the insane, the blind and deaf and dumb, that are supported by the state. They are as finely equipped and as ably conducted as any in the country, and there is no kind of bodily suffering that may not find skillful treatment and kindly nursing in one or the other



INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

of these healing institutions, where the most eminent physicians and surgeons give freely of their time and skill. The wealthy patient may command all the luxuries a fine private home could give, and the poor man may enjoy comforts and conveniences not possible in his condition.

The City Hospital is under the control of a superintendent appointed by the department of public health and charities, assisted by internes who are graduates from the regular medical colleges and are selected by a competent board of examiners appointed by the board of health. The city hospital was built in 1856, and its beneficiaries are the sick poor of the city. The Indianapolis Training School for Nurses is conducted in this institution under the charge of the hospital authorities.

Eleanor Hospital belongs to and is controlled by the Flower Mission, and is maintained by public subscription. It is a private hospital for sick children of the poor and is located at 1806 North Capitol avenue.

Protestant Deaconess Home and Hospital is conducted under the auspices of the German Protestants. It is located on North Capitol avenue in one of the finest hospital buildings in the city. Patients are received from any place.



PROTESTANT DEACONESS HOSPITAL.

St. Vincent's Hospital, located on the southeast corner of Delaware and South streets, is one of the greatest of the institutions erected and conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in this city. It is one of the best equipped and ably conducted institutions for healing in the country.

The Methodist Deaconess Hospital, which is located on Sixteenth street between Capitol and Senate avenues, is conducted under the auspices of the Methodists of Indiana.

Indiana Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was authorized by act of the legislature of 1844. It is located in the eastern part of the city on Washington street. The grounds contain about 105 acres, and is one of the most beautiful spots about the city. The buildings are large and substantial and well fitted for the purpose for which they were built. There are over 300 pupils in the institute, with twenty-five teachers in the literary department, four industrial and four in the training department.

Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane is one of the most successfully administered institutions of the kind in the country. It was established by the state in 1847, and is located in the western part of the city on Washington street. The grounds embrace 160 acres, and



CENTRAL INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—WOMEN'S BUILDING.

present a beautiful parklike appearance, adorned with magnificent native forest trees, shrubbery and flowers. The immense buildings occupy a slight eminence near the center of the grounds.

Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind is situated in the center of the most beautiful residence section of the city. The buildings and ground now occupy about four acres, although there are four more acres adjoining to the north that have been converted into a park. The institution was founded in 1847 by an act of the legislature, and the permanent buildings were completed in 1853. The principal building is five stories in height, with two four-story wings.

Asylum for Incurable Insane—In May, 1900, a new asylum for the incurable insane was completed at Julietta which has accommodations for 150 inmates. The building is fireproof, two stories high and modern in every respect. It is equipped with a steam heating, water and lighting plant, and cost in construction \$106,000. The farm which the institution occupies contains 148 acres and cost \$8,857.

City Dispensary is under the control of a superintendent, who is appointed by the board of public health and charities, and is assisted by five internes. These internes are selected from the regular medical



CITY HOSPITAL.

colleges by a board of examiners. The dispensary maintains an ambulance service and responds to emergency calls.

Bobbs' Free Dispensary, in connection with the Medical College of Indiana, is located on the northwest corner of Senate avenue and Market street.

Dr. W. B. Fletcher's Sanatorium was established in 1888 by Dr. W. B. Fletcher for the treatment of nervous and mental disease. This place was named Neuronhurst by the doctor, and is now located at the corner of East Market street and Highland avenue, on high ground, eight squares east of the soldiers' and sailors' monument. Here four years ago he erected a new building with accommodations for fifty patients, which is as completely equipped with all appliances known to medical and surgical science as any similar institution in the United States. The percentage of cures from this sanatorium has been notably greater than that of any other similar institution in the country. Each patient is furnished with a separate room and a special nurse, with meals served to order in the room. The fee is from \$100 to \$200 per month.

Dr. Fletcher associated with him in establishing the Sanatorium Dr. Mary A. Spink, who has for the past twenty years worked side by

side with him in the labor of ameliorating the suffering of the sick and nervous patients brought to the Sanatorium for treatment, and who will now have complete charge of the medical management of the institution, which during late years has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, and will be continued as a memorial of the labors of Dr. W. B. Fletcher in this line of professional work. It was Dr. Fletcher's will that the sanatorium should be continued; he so well recognized the necessity for such work as supplementing that accomplished by general hospitals and State Institutions. August 18th of each year will be celebrated as Founder's Day in the Institution.

Dr. Fletcher was born in Indianapolis, August 18, 1837. His father, Calvin Fletcher, was one of the earliest settlers, locating here in 1821, before the settlement had become dignified by a place on the map. He was a lawyer, and at once became prominent not only in his profession, but foremost also in the work to advance civilizing influences, notably in establishing a public school system and the introduction of the law establishing township libraries in every township in Indiana. Dr. Fletcher's school career began in a little log school house that was located at the spot now marked by the intersection of South and New Jersey streets; afterwards in the old seminary then located in the University park. In 1855 he studied, under Agassiz and Tenny, botany, zoology and other natural sciences and the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York from 1856-9, graduating in 1859. He returned to Indianapolis and remained until 1861, when he was first among those to respond to the call for troops. His company was the Sixth Indiana, and he was detailed for duty on the staff of General T. A. Morris, and later transferred to the staff of General J. J. Reynolds. His war experience was of a brief but thrilling order, and before his first year's service he was captured, brought in irons before General Robert E. Lee, confined in prison, made two attempts to escape, was wounded in October, 1861, was tried, court-martialed, condemned to death and ordered to execution. He was fortunately reprieved by order of General Lee pending an investigation, and by a providential occurrence and through the blunder of the notorious Captain Wirtz, his identity was lost to the confederates as a special prisoner. He was paroled and placed in charge of the gangrene hospital in Richmond, and in March, 1862, was paroled from the service, but during the entire war gave his best service to the sanitary commission, the state or the general government. In 1866-7 Dr. Fletcher visited Europe and studied in the hospitals of London, Paris, Glasgow and Dublin. For many years he has been professor of various departments of the Indiana Medical College; later of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and emeritus professor of nervous diseases in the Medical College of Indiana. He was a member of the American



"NEURONHURST," DR. FLETCHER'S SANATORIUM.

Medical Association, of the State Medical Society, the New York Medico-Legal Society and of the State Microscopical Society, of which he was the first president. He established the city dispensary in 1870, and was for many years consulting physician of the city and St. Vincent hospitals. In 1882 he was elected state senator from this county, and in 1883 was made superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. During

his administration the institution witnessed great progress, the most notable innovation being the abolishment of restraint as a means of treating insanity. He was the first superintendent to appoint a woman physician to have charge of the female patients. He was a liberal contributor to the literature on the treatment of the insane and other branches of medical science.

Dr. Fletcher died in Florida April 25, 1907, after an illness extending through several months, resulting from a stroke of apoplexy December, 1905.

This institution is essentially for the treatment of the sick and the nervous, especially for those on the borderland of mental disease, whose peculiarities or eccentricities render them less susceptible to successful treatment at home, or by the family physician, and those cases of paralysis whose helplessness militates against proper care outside a hospital.

The strictest privacy is observed, and the building is so constructed that there is no objectionable commingling of the various classes of patients undergoing treatment. Every effort is made by the management to give to each individual case the systematic daily care and attention best suited to the requirements of temperament and constitution, without losing sight of the necessities of restorative treatment.

The Sanatorium has a most complete hydrotherapeutic installation where the remedial effects of various forms of baths are daily used. The methods of these treatments vary from the simplest tubbing or shower to a full Turkish bath with needle spray and plunge in the swimming pool, or the continuous bath so much used in Eastern Hospitals. The electrical equipment is complete and up to date, including every recognized form of electrical appliance and the use of phototherapy, high frequency, and the restorative light baths of known value.

Systematic exercise is not overlooked, as it witnessed by the completely furnished gymnasium in the building, where patients are given individual work by an experienced teacher under the daily supervision of the physician in charge. The grounds of the institution are large and laid out with a view to afford pleasurable outdoor exercise at all times. The verandas are spacious, affording outdoor exercise rooms in day time and, by ingenious adaptation, sleeping accommodations at night for nervous patients of tubercular tendency.

A Training School for Nurses is maintained in connection with the Sanatorium in which thirty young men and women are given instruction in the scientific care of nervous invalids and in general nursing, as well as in giving manual massage. The diplomas given the nurses at the end of their three years of training are recognized by the State Board for Registration of Nurses, and a state license issued.



'NEUBRONHURST'—OFFICERS' RESIDENCE—DR. FLETCHER'S SANATORIUM.

"Norways," Dr. Albert E. Sterne's Sanatorium for Nervous Diseases—This institution is most delightfully situated in the eastern portion of the city. Before it lies Woodruff park, with its beautiful drives and homes, its flowers, fountains and trees, making the view from the sanatorium particularly pleasant. West of it is Technical Institute park—the most beautiful and natural forest of trees in Indianapolis. This large tract of forest protects "Norways" from the warm summer winds and dust and odor of the city, so that the atmosphere about the institution is especially free from taint during the warm summer months. To the north and behind "Norways" lies the Pogue run parkway, and further east Brookside park, each within a few moments' walk of the institution. At the same time the location of the buildings constituting "Norways" is the most salubrious in the city, for it is not alone surrounded by natural city parks, but stands upon the highest level, within the city limits. However, "Norways" does not necessarily feel the need of open or shaded ground aside from its own. Its domain comprises two acres of most beautiful lawn and grove. Even during the winter there remains the refreshing green of pines and hedge about the place. In summer, however, it is at its best as the foliage of trees and shrubs, the color and scent of many flowers, and the numerous comfortable outdoor nooks make it particularly inviting. While "Norways" has intrinsic beauty in its outer surroundings, its chief charm lies in the luxurious interior arrangements. There is no aspect here of the austere hospital, none whatever, save in those portions where medical or surgical work is performed. Everything is fitted out with a view to the comfort and pleasure of patients, without sacrificing in the least degree its aim for their thorough scientific treatment. The institution is composed of several buildings, some of which are isolated and detached, so that complete control and, where desirable, complete separation of various classes of patients can be maintained. This is an important feature of the institution regime. At no time are undesirable patients allowed to mingle with those upon whom the slightest deleterious influence might be exerted through contact, nor are patients allowed to speak of their troubles or symptoms to each other—a habit very commonly found and difficult to curb. The rules and regulations governing the sanatorium are as rigidly enforced as possible; yet, as these are in no sense severe, no great difficulty is encountered in their enactment. At the same time "Norways" is distinctly an institution where the patients are most thoroughly treated, and while every reasonable effort is made to furnish quiet amusements to its clientele, it must not be sought by persons, sick or well, bent upon having a good time. It is a place wholly and solely for the care and treatment of those who seek a restoration to health and strength. To



"NORWAYS"—DR. ALBERT E. STERNE'S SANATORIUM FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

this end the sanatorium is particularly devoted. Large and commodious treatment-rooms, equipped with the finest apparatus, some of which is not to be seen elsewhere, are everywhere at hand, and make it easy to accomplish any desired method of treatment. Trained nurses and attendants minister to the care and wants of all patients. The patients' bedrooms are large and airy, well ventilated and steam heated. Electric light only is used. Everything necessary to the comfort and care of those used to luxury is provided.



DR. STERNE'S BUILDING FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

Especial attention is accorded to the cuisine. While "Norways" is primarily a sanatorium for the treatment of nervous diseases, both medical and surgical, there are usually so many complicating features about such cases that, of necessity, almost every variety of affection is encountered and treated at the same time. All forms of constitutional maladies are accepted at the institution, notably those prone to be benefited or cured by the use of electricity, massage, baths, diet, rest and proper care, such as rheumatism, diabetes, stomach and kidney troubles, all forms of paralysis and drug addictions. During recent years the sanatorium has developed an entirely new method of treatment, namely, that of the actinic or ultra-violet rays of light. It is claimed for this method that it surpasses any other in its effect upon constitutional diseases. This is especially true as regards the first stages of consumption or any other form of tuberculosis. In the treatment of malignant growths, like cancer, the X-rays are employed by experts only. Attention is directed to the new building for the care and isolation of selected cases, a model of its kind and entirely separated from the rest of the institution. "Norways" was established a few years ago by Dr. Albert E. Sterne, and each year has added to its success and consequent enlargement so that at present it is almost quadruple the original size. Dr. Sterne is a graduate of Harvard University and of the University of Berlin, devoting six and one-half years to the study of medicine in Europe. At present he is a mem-



PATIENTS' ROOM



RECEPTION ROOM



LIBRARY



THE SUNNERY

ber of many medical and scientific societies, notably of the American Medical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was assistant surgeon-general of the National Guard on the staff of Governor Durbin. Dr. Sterne holds the professorship of nervous and mental diseases at the Indiana Medical College, the School of Medicine of Purdue University, and is consultant to all the city institutions.

The Dr. Joseph Eastman Hospital, the first to be established in the State and one of the most complete institutions in the country for



THE DR. JOSEPH EASTMAN HOSPITAL.

the treatment of the diseases of women and for general and abdominal surgery, was established by Dr. Joseph Eastman in 1885. The present model edifice, located at 351 N. Delaware Street, was erected in 1894 at a cost of nearly \$50,000.00 and is entirely devoted to the uses of the hospital. It is equipped throughout with every modern convenience and all the necessary appliances and apparatus. The hospital has accommodation for the treatment of thirty patients, and is reputed to have

one of the finest operating rooms in the country. Dr. Joseph Eastman, the founder of the hospital, was recognized as one of the leading American gynecologists. He died June 5, 1902, and the hospital has since been managed by Dr. Joseph Rilus Eastman and Dr. Thomas B. Eastman, both of whom are identified with the Indiana Medical College School of Medicine of Purdue University.



GENERAL CULTURE

**EDUCATIONAL, ART, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, MUSICAL AND KINDRED
INSTITUTIONS, LIBRARIES, ETC.**

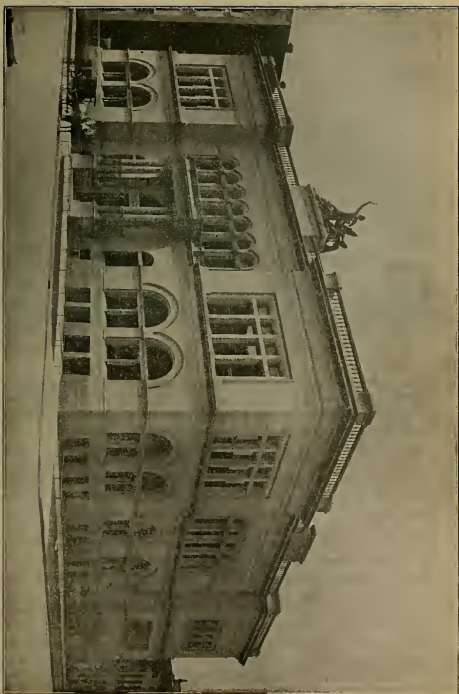
The streets and highways of Indianapolis had hardly been staked off by the surveyor, when the few people who had gathered here at this embryo capital of the state began to look around and make some arrangements for the education of the children. At that time there was no provision for public, or free schools, and the only means for education were by private or "subscription" schools. The first building devoted to education in the city was erected at the intersection of Kentucky avenue and Washington and Illinois streets. From that little beginning has developed the great school system of Indianapolis which has made the Indiana capital take high rank in educational matters among the cities of the country. The magnificently endowed school fund of the state of Indiana, and the open-handed liberality of the people of Indianapolis, have united in building up the present great free school system. Just when Indianapolis first began to feel the impetus of the legislation in favor of free schools it received a severe setback by an adverse decision of the supreme court. It was just emerging from the first crude efforts to establish free schools, and was getting on a higher plane when this decision came. Graded schools were being established in different parts of the city, and the "old seminary," wherein many of the youth in the early days of the city had been prepared for college, had been changed into a high school under the jurisdiction of the city. Hope was bright, and the young city was buoyant with expectations of the future of the new school system, when the courts decided that the taxation provided for by the legislature was illegal, and the schools were compelled to depend for their maintenance on what was received from the general school fund. In consequence of this decision the schools languished for some years, but after awhile a brighter day dawned, and once again the people were permitted to tax themselves to maintain schools for the general education of their children. From that day the progress has been steady and rapid. The city has been fortunate in its selection of those chosen to have general management and control of this great interest. One idea has been steadily before them, and that was to bring the schools up to the highest grade possible while at the same time furnishing



MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

ample provision to accommodate all the children. Under the law all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years are entitled to school privileges. The average daily attendance during the year 1906-7 was 26,317. The school year opens in September and closes in June. The schools are under the management of a board of five school commissioners, who are elected by the people. The system embraces 62 graded schools and two high schools. The direct management of the schools is under the management of a superintendent and two assistants. Special branches, such as German, drawing, music, penmanship, physical culture and manual training are under the charge of a supervisor. About nine hundred teachers are employed in the elementary and high schools. The school system embraces a course of studies extending over twelve years, or twenty-four half years. In the high schools the course of study covers four years and students graduating are admitted to the leading universities of the country on their certificates.

Other Schools—The efficiency and number of schools which Indianapolis possesses in addition to those belonging to the public school system is also a matter of pride and importance. Several schools of music are conducted where pupils are brought by eminent instructors to the highest degree of skill and knowledge to which they are capable.



PUBLIC LIBRARY.



SHORTRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL—CALEB MILLS HALL.

In the Herron Art Institute painting, sketching, pen-drawing and modeling are taught by capable artists. This school is maintained and controlled by an association of liberal citizens. The schools which are connected with the Catholic churches are popular and attended by many pupils from distant parts of the country, and there are other schools of elocution, of stenography, telegraphy, business colleges and others in great number. For literary culture the people of Indianapolis have the advantage of two large and several small but very valuable libraries.

The Manual Training High School, occupying the block bounded by South Meridian, Garden, Merrill streets and Madison avenue, is one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped institutions of its kind in this country. The history of manual training in Indianapolis schools began with the year 1889, when a course in wood-working and mechanical drawing was opened at High School No. 1. The numerous applications for admission to this department soon proved the popularity of a course of this nature in the high school curriculum, and the school board of 1891 conceived the idea of the establishment of a school in which special attention should be paid to manual training. The city council sanctioned the establishment of such an institution, and levied



HERRON ART INSTITUTE.

a special tax of five cents per hundred dollars for its erection and maintenance. Consequently ground was purchased in 1892 and the building begun, costing \$165,000, in March, 1894. The school was opened February 18, 1895. The curriculum of the school includes a regular high school course and a course in mechanic and domestic arts. The latter consists of wood-working, forging, foundry work, pattern making, machine shop practice and mechanical drawing, for the boys; cooking, sewing, hygiene and home nursing, for the girls. Further, courses in stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping.

The State Library was started soon after Indiana became a state, but for several years it met with but little encouragement from the legislature, and through carelessness and neglect many of its most valuable books were lost or destroyed. Within the last few years, however, the legislature has been much more liberal in furnishing means for the purchase of new books and caring for the library. The library occupies several elegantly appointed rooms in the state-house, and ample accommodations are provided for those who desire to consult the works contained therein. The library contains 45,000 volumes and a large number of pamphlets.

Public Library was established in 1873 under the authority of the school commissioners. It occupies a handsome stone building erected for its use by the city. It has connected with it a reading-room for consulting the books, and for the use of those who desire to read the papers and periodicals kept there for that purpose. The reading-room is kept open from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. on each day of the week. Any citizen is entitled to withdraw books from the library for home reading. The whole is under the control of the board of school commissioners. Branch libraries were established the latter part of 1896 in various parts of the city, each being supplied with about 1,000 volumes, and the newspaper and magazine and reading-room accommodations. Beside these there are seven delivery stations where books are delivered to and received from the patrons of the library. There are 107,500 volumes and pamphlets in the library. Additions are made monthly by the purchase of new books.

Agricultural Library of the state board of agriculture, located in the state-house, contains about 1,200 volumes.

Marion County Library, located in the court-house, was established in 1844, and contains about 5,200 volumes. It is open on Saturdays.

State Law Library, which was separated from the state library in 1867, contains 40,000 volumes. It is located in the state-house.

Indianapolis Bar Association Library, in the Marion county court-house, contains over 8,000 volumes and was established in 1880.

Horticultural Library, of the State Horticultural Society, in the state-house, contains over 500 volumes.

Other Libraries are Bona Thompson Library, Butler University, at Irvington; the St. Aloysius, St. Cecilia, Y. M. C. A., Law School library and excellent special libraries in the different medical colleges.

Butler College—This institution was incorporated by special act of the legislature in January, 1850. Its charter was obtained under the auspices of the Christian Churches of Indiana, and its name was then "Northwestern Christian University." In 1877, on account of the large gifts of land and money from Ovid Butler, the institution was renamed in his honor; but the charter was otherwise unchanged, and the spirit and scope of the work carried on remained the same. The first location of the college was at College Avenue and Fourteenth Street, but it was changed to the present campus in Irvington—then outside of the city—in 1873.

The college began its work with a subscription of \$75,000 to its funds. This amount was increased from time to time by gifts, and still more largely augmented by the sale of the old campus when the removal was made to the present site. Until the present year the income-bearing endowment had for a long time remained stationary at about \$200,000; but in March, 1907, a movement for the increase of



MAIN HALL



RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN



LABORATORY

BUTLER COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

the resources of the institution culminated in the addition of \$250,000 to the productive endowment. Not all of this additional fund is available for the current year, but steps have already been taken to expand the work of the college, and by 1908 the new plans will begin to bear fruit in the enlarged usefulness of the institution. The physical equipment of the college represents an investment of about \$300,000 in addition to the amounts named above. The campus and adjoining property comprise about twenty-five acres, the campus proper being beautifully wooded. There are five substantial buildings, besides the astronomical observatory. The most noteworthy of these is the Bona Thompson Memorial Library building—probably the most beautiful and complete library building in the state.

The college has always been associated with the Christian Church, but there is no organic control by the denomination, and its spirit is wholly unsectarian. It is bound by its charter "to teach and inculcate the Christian faith and Christian morality as taught in the sacred scriptures," but is under no other religious or sectarian limitation. The institutions has maintained from the beginning a liberal attitude toward all classes of students that have come to it. It is said to have been the first college in the world to open its doors to women on exactly equal terms with those offered to men. In educational policy the college has adhered to the theory that it is the function of a college to give a liberal education in the arts and sciences. It has resisted the tendency toward excessive specialization, and continues to stand for general culture. It has nevertheless kept pace with the educational progress of the country, advancing its requirements for a degree and adding new departments, as these steps were required by the educational movements of the age. The requirements for admission and graduation are now equal to those of the largest universities of the country, and the degree of Butler College is recognized as equivalent to the corresponding degree of any other educational institution. For a number of years the college has been affiliated with the University of Chicago on terms which guarantee that its undergraduate course is on a par with that of the university; and although the college has announced that it will cease to maintain this relation to the University of Chicago after 1910, this does not mean that its educational standards will be lowered.

Butler College is peculiarly an Indianapolis institution, and the liberal contributions of the business men of the city to its new endowment fund have identified it still more closely with the community. A very large proportion of its students are drawn from the city, and it is the purpose of the authorities to endeavor to increase the number. While there are special reasons why many young people should go away for their college education, there are many advantages to be derived



BONA THOMPSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY—BUTLER COLLEGE.

from college work under home influences, and a very large proportion of the graduates of the city high schools will never obtain a college education at all unless it is brought to their doors. The widening of the sphere of influence of Indianapolis, through the development of steam, and especially electric, railways has brought the educational advantages of the city within reach of a still greater number of young people who would otherwise be debarred from college advantages. On the other hand, the college has been recognized as an essential part of the life of the city because of the large number of eminent citizens who were first brought to Indianapolis by its educational advantages.

A comparison of the metropolitan and the country college would show certain peculiar advantages for each class, but the balance is tending more and more toward the former. The opportunities to hear the best lectures, sermons and concerts, to see the best collections of artistic productions, and to study the life and institutions of a city are added to the disciplines of class-room and laboratory. Butler College likewise boasts of pre-eminence among the colleges of the state in library facilities, since the public library of 100,000 volumes is available at the college library building, in addition to the well-selected working library of the college, while the reference libraries in the State Capitol are also accessible to the students.

The college maintains a faculty of trained specialists in their respective departments, who have enjoyed the advantages of the best

universities of America and Europe. The faculty is to be enlarged in the near future to provide for new departments. The authorities are also about to select a new president to succeed Dr. Scot Butler, who retired July 1, 1907. In the interim the executive responsibility has been placed upon Dean T. C. Howe.

The Indiana Law School (Department of Law of the University of Indianapolis)—The Indiana Law School was organized for the purpose of giving to the law students of the middle west an opportunity to acquire a more thorough and systematic knowledge of the law than has heretofore been afforded them by any institution within easy reach of their homes, and especially to give to those young men who contemplate the practice of law in Indiana the same facilities and advantages which are to be found in the oldest schools of law. The school, now entering upon its fourteenth year, has already taken high rank among the professional schools of the country and the results, both in number of students and in reputation, have justified the opinion of the founders that Indianapolis possesses exceptional advantages for such an institution. Being the capital city of the state, where the supreme and appellate courts, the federal courts and the local courts, both civil and criminal, are in session practically throughout the year, the students have unusual opportunity for witnessing court procedure in all its various forms, and the sessions of the legislature enable them to see how the business of law-making is transacted. With the rapid growth of the state in wealth and population, the law of Indiana, while in its general and elementary features is like that of the other states of the union, has developed a jurisprudence of its own. A thorough and practical knowledge of this law can not be acquired at law schools located in other states, nor does any other school in Indiana offer the same advantages as the Indiana Law School. The course of study covers a period of two years of thirty weeks each, and the two classes have separate and distinct instruction throughout the course. The elementary subjects and those which are fundamental are placed in the junior year, and the entire arrangement of the course is a systematic development of legal jurisprudence. The school maintains a most perfect system of moot courts, four in number, and these are held weekly, and are under the supervision of members of the faculty, who act as judges. For practice in these courts, statements of fact are furnished, and students are appointed as counsel to represent the interests involved. Pleadings are prepared, to which motions, demurrers or answers are addressed by opposing counsel, and trial is had before the judge or judge and jury. The dean of the Indiana Law School is James A. Rohbach, A. M., LL. B., and the other members of the faculty are: Hon. Addison C. Harris, LL. D.; Hon. John T. Dye, A. M.; Henry M. Dowling, A. B., LL. B.; Louis B. Ewbank, LL. B.; James M. Ogden, Ph. B., LL. B.;



VIEW OF LIBRARY AND CLASS ROOMS, INDIANA LAW SCHOOL

Charles W. Moores, A. M., LL. B.; Merle N. A. Walker, A. B., LL. B.; William F. Elliott, A. B., LL. B.; Albert Rabb, A. B., LL. B.; Noble C. Butler, LL. D.; Francis M. Springer, LL. M., and James M. Berryhill, B. S., LL. B., all of whom are actively engaged in the practice of law and are experienced instructors and lecturers. The offices of the school are located at 1117-1118 Law Building.

Indiana Dental College was organized in 1878 by the members of the Indiana State Dental Association. The college occupied rooms in



INDIANA DENTAL COLLEGE.

the Thorpe Block, on East Market street, until 1881. From 1881 to 1894 it was located in the Aetna block, on North Pennsylvania street. During the summer of '94 the present building of the college was erected on the corner of Ohio and Delaware streets. The growth of the college has been

steady and constant. During the session of 1901-1902 there were 217 students enrolled. These came principally from the central, western and southern states. The increase in facilities for teaching has kept pace with this growth. The building at present occupied by the college was built for dental educational purposes. The arrangement of the floor space is designed to attain the very best results. Each department is amply large to accommodate a school of 250 students. The laboratories, lecture rooms and infirmary are completely equipped and appointed. Improvements in the equipment and facilities for teaching are constantly being made. The faculty of the college is composed of fourteen members. The course is strictly a graded one; no two classes receive the same lectures. The practical work is required and a high standard is insisted upon. Careful attention to details in every depart-

ment has placed the college on its present high plane. Its uniform increase in popularity and strength attests its value as an educational institution. The college course extends over seven and one-half months, from the first week in October to the middle of May. The officers are John N. Hurty, M. D., Ph. D., president; George E. Hunt, M. D., D. D. S., dean and secretary.

Indiana University School of Medicine—By provision of an act of the Legislature, Indiana University was expressly authorized to teach medicine. Acting upon this provision, for many years strong science courses were given which led up to the course in medicine. About 1890 a full biologic course was established which was equivalent to the course given in the freshman year of the best medical colleges of the time, with the exception of dissection in human anatomy. In 1903 a full two years' course, including every subject taught in the freshman and sophomore years of the standard medical college, was established. This school was placed upon a high basis, and was equipped and conducted upon a plane that secured its students recognition by all first-class schools of the country. From the first it was the intention of



INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

the University to establish, as soon as its funds would permit, the last two or clinical years of the full medical course at Indianapolis, where clinical facilities would be adequate for modern medical teaching. In 1906 the building formerly occupied by the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons was secured and the clinical department of the medical school was established.

Throughout the several years from the beginning of the science course leading to medicine until the establishment of the full four years' course by the University, every step that was taken by the authorities was taken after an investigation of the progress of modern medical education, and the needs of the modern medical school. When, therefore, the two clinical years were established in Indianapolis a clinical hospital—the State College Hospital—was provided in order to give the student attending the Indiana University School of Medicine an assured amount of clinical instruction at close range. The Indiana University School of Medicine was established and has been conducted upon plans approved by the highest authorities in medical education. This school, therefore, received an early official recognition from the Indiana State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, the Association of American Medical Colleges, and the Council on Education of the American Medical Association. It will be the foremost aim of the Trustees of Indiana University to provide the Student of Medicine the best opportunities to secure the most thorough medical training. To this end the first two, or purely laboratory years, of the course will be given, as heretofore, in the extensive laboratories at the University, under the guidance of thoroughly trained and paid instructors, whereas the last two years of the course will be given in the clinical center at Indianapolis, in connection with the State College Hospital, with a faculty each member of which is a thoroughly trained specialist in his respective department.

Indiana University School of Medicine, Clinical Department, 212, 214 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis—This splendid structure was completed in 1902 after plans embodying the latest ideas in medical college construction. The building is of brick, steel and stone, contains 24,000 square feet of floor space, and is steam heated and electric lighted throughout. On the third and fourth floors is the State College Hospital of seventy beds. This hospital is thoroughly modern in every way and the equal to any other in the state. A high-class training school for nurses is maintained. The first, or basement floor, is used for the out-patient department of the medical school, and an average of 1,000 patients are treated each month. On the second floor are located the offices, laboratories and lecture rooms. The officers are: Allison Maxwell, M. D., dean; John F. Barnhill, M. D., secretary.



ENTRANCE TO WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE GROUNDS.

The Winona Technical Institute—This school was incorporated April, 1904. Previous to this time the press of Indianapolis had unanimously endorsed and favored the purchase of the United States Arsenal site for the establishment of a Technical Institute. At a conference of joint committees, representing the Press, Commercial Club, Board of Trade, University of Indianapolis, Woodruff Place, Winona Assembly and citizens of Indianapolis, a resolution was unanimously adopted commending the plan of the Winona Agricultural Institute to raise by subscription a fund with which to purchase the Arsenal grounds for the use of a national technical institute. The board appointed for the above purpose made a thorough investigation of the trade schools of the country and decided to proceed slowly and carefully in the work of establishing an educational institution which should avoid duplicating, as far as possible, the work of either church or state. In pursuance of this plan The Winona Technical Institute was informally opened in September, 1904, with departments of Pharmacy and Chemistry, Electrical Wiring and, a little later, Lithography and House and Sign



GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING, WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Painting. Since that time the following departments have been added: Printing, Library School, Carpentry, Tile and Mantel Setting, Foundry, Machinery and Engineering. These departments have been installed in the large and substantial buildings erected by the Government and re-modeled by the Institute for its uses.

The property of United States Arsenal has proved to be admirably fitted to the needs of a trade school. Its seventy-six and a quarter acres, partly covered by a magnificent growth of forest trees and partly under cultivation, comprises an unsurpassed location, situated about a mile from the business center and in the geographical center of the city. It is somewhat removed from the distractions inseparable from the busy streets of a large city and yet is easy of access. The surroundings are wholesome and healthful and the natural beauties of the place inspiring to those who work among them.

The officers of the Institute are: President, S. C. Dickey, D. D., Indianapolis; Hon. Hugh H. Hanna, Indianapolis, President of Board of Directors; H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg; Alexander McDonald, Cincinnati; J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Indiana; W. J. Richards, Indianapolis; G. W. Brown, Indianapolis, and W. C. Smith, Indianapolis.

For information regarding this Institute, address S. C. Dickey, President, or W. C. Smith, General Director, 1500 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Winona Assembly, located at Winona Lake, Indiana, offers summer courses each year during the season. The Assembly also controls the following schools located at Winona Lake: Agricultural In-



SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

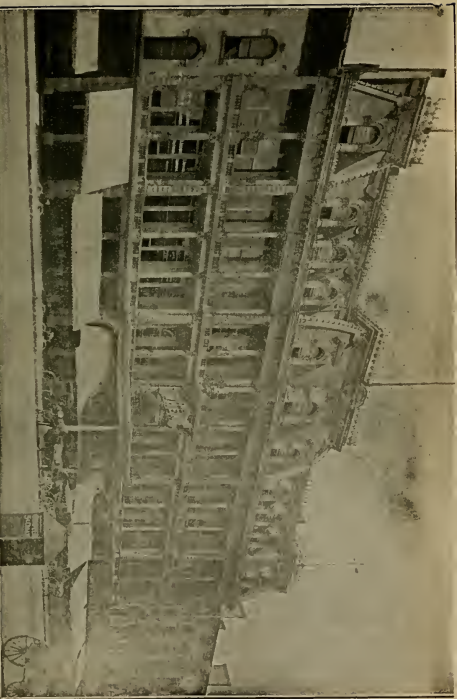
stitute, Academy for Boys, Winona Park School for Young Women and Conservatory of Music. Information relative to any of these schools may be obtained through the Information Bureau at Winona Lake.

John Herron Art Institute, located at Pennsylvania and Sixteenth streets, is conducted by the Art Association of Indianapolis, a society organized May 7, 1883, and incorporated October 11, 1883. In May, 1895, the Art Association became the residuary legatee under the will of John Herron, who left a bequest of \$250,000.00 with the stipulation that an Art Museum should be built and an Art School conducted which should bear his name. The institution is open every day in the year for visitors. The admission fee is 25 cents on week days and 10 cents on Sunday afternoons and holidays. The John Herron Art School connected with the Art Institute ranks with the best art schools of the country and it has a constantly growing enrollment. Since the establishment of the institute the association has received several substantial gifts of money and pictures.

The Indianapolis College of Law is a high-grade institution, giving a complete legal education. The faculty is composed of men known for their professional ability, and who have shown that they have the same keen insight in the art of teaching and the same skill and talent

for imparting knowledge that are essential to the qualifications of a teacher of literary or scientific subjects. The courses of study are complete, and embrace everything necessary to a thorough knowledge of the law. The regular two years' course leads to the degree of LL. B. Advanced work is given leading to degrees of LL. M. and D. C. L. The college, in order to meet the demands of the different classes of students, in addition to the regular day sessions, has evening sessions, so that one can complete the full courses at night with three years' study while continuing his regular occupation. The college is alive to the interest of the bar, and has always taken advanced grounds toward the elevation of the profession. It teaches more law in two years, and does it thoroughly, than any other school in the state. Its students have access to more than 6,000 volumes, belonging to the Marion County Bar Association, and the supreme court library, the largest court library in the west. The United States circuit and district courts, the state supreme, appellate, county superior and circuit courts, as well as the local municipal courts, are located here and furnish a constant series of new and important cases involving the greatest variety of questions of law. By mere observation of the workings of these courts the student can get a clearer, better and more comprehensive education in pleadings, practice and system of court procedure than in any law school in the country. The College is located in the building at 28-40 N. Pennsylvania street. The officers are: President, Hon. John W. Kern, of the Indianapolis Bar; Emeritus Dean, Hon. Ulric Z. Wiley, ex-Judge of Appellate Court of Indiana; Dean, Theop. J. Moll, of the Indianapolis Bar; Secretary, Emmett J. Heeb, the widely-known educator.

The Indianapolis Business University (incorporated), comprising the Bryant & Stratton and the Indianapolis Business College, was founded in 1850. It is recognized as one of the foremost educational institutions in the land. In this day thorough preparation is the demand, and it is upon this high plane that the Indianapolis Business University maintains its commanding position as the leader in business education. It is far in advance of business colleges and commercial departments. It stands on a higher plane; it is built on a broader and firmer foundation. The absolute thoroughness and efficiency of its courses of study and instruction and the marked success of its students have made it known and recognized as the university in this sphere of education. Its patronage is national. This university qualifies its students to become bookkeepers, accountants, telegraphers, stenographers, secretaries, managers, bank and correspondence clerks, credit men, draftsmen, illustrators and newspaper artists. They take positions so thoroughly qualified in the essentials of a business education, so disciplined in business habits, and so deserving of advancement that they rise to positions of trust and proprietorship, and finally reach the high-



INDIANAPOLIS COLLEGE OF LAW.

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

WHEN BUILDING.

est attainments in life. To accomplish this end, the most admirably arranged courses of study are provided, which present what is most useful for thoroughness and efficiency in qualifying students in the best way, in the shortest time, and at the least expense, for success in the actual duties of life. The university places at the head of its departments of study instructors who are experts in their specialties, who are conscientious and earnest in the discharge of their duty, and who have been connected with the institution many years, consequently make the advancement of the students their chief aim. The entire organization and work of the institution since 1885 has been under the immediate personal supervision of the president, E. J. Heeb, who is ably assisted by a large executive force and faculty of experienced educators. The location is 28 to 40 North Pennsylvania street, When Building.

The National Correspondence Schools is an educational institution incorporated under the laws of Indiana. Its integrity and reliability to do just as it represents and its equipment to carry on correspondence instruction has placed it in the front ranks as an educational institution. It is a school of recognized merit and its methods have met with the highest endorsement. Its unparalleled success in correspondence instruction is due to its improved methods and the thoroughness of its courses of study. It gives complete courses of instruction by correspondence in professional law, illustrating, pharmacy, cartooning, drawing, all commercial branches and many other subjects. These features are due to the fact that the school is backed by a resident educational institution, and each student receives personal direction and supervision from a trained corps of instructors. The courses of study are identically the same as those in high-grade resident colleges, and are of inestimable value to the thousands of men and women who desire to secure an education while continuing their regular occupation. It enjoys a world-wide patronage and thousands of students testify to the merits of its methods and courses of instruction. Mr. E. J. Heeb, the founder, has been identified with correspondence instruction the past twenty years. The offices are 28-40 North Pennsylvania street.

Other Medical Colleges are the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, the Medical College of Indiana, School of Medicine Purdue University, and the Eclectic Medical College.

The Indiana Central University, located on Shelby street south of the city limits, was dedicated in 1905 and is under the auspices of the United Brethren Church of the State of Indiana. This handsome College Building was built by Wm. L. Elder upon his University Heights Addition, and is bound to be one of the leading educational institutions of Indiana on account of its location at Indianapolis.

The Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union is an institution established for the purpose of educating teachers of



WOMEN'S CLASS, NORMAL COLLEGE N. A. GYMNASTIC UNION.



MEN'S CLASS, NORMAL COLLEGE N. A. GYMNASTIC UNION.



THE INDIANA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY.

physical training for schools maintained by gymnastic societies, for public schools, and for higher educational institutions. The College is empowered by law to confer academic titles and degrees on students that complete certain prescribed courses.

The Normal College is associated with, and controlled by, the North American Gymnastic Union, which was organized in 1850 for the purpose of bringing up men and women, strong in body, mind and morals, and for the promotion and dissemination of progressive and liberal ideas. It is not a money-making institution, as the tuition fees cover but a fraction of its expenses. The additional income required for the defrayal of expenses is derived from appropriations made by the North American Gymnastic Union, and from assessments that are levied on a guaranty fund created by subscriptions. The college is located in the east wing of the German House. The directors are: Carl J. Kroh, President of the Normal College, and Dean of the Department of Theory and Practice of Physical Training; Robert Fischer, M. D., Supervisor of Physical Training, Indianapolis Public Schools, Dean of the Department of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Robert Nix, S. B., Dean of the Department of Letters and General Science; Herman Lieber, Chair-



ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY.

INDEPENDENT ORDER K. OF P. BUILDING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

man of Board of Trustees; Theodore Stempfel, Treasurer; Franklin Vonnegut, Vice-Chairman; Gustav Westing, Secretary; William A. Stecher, Supervisor of Physical Training, Philadelphia Public Schools; Henry Suder, Supervisor of Physical Training, Chicago Public Schools; Henry Hartung, M. D., Chicago; George Wittich, Supervisor of Physical Training, Milwaukee Public Schools.

Free Kindergarten and Domestic Training Schools—There are twenty-five schools of this character in the city at present under the supervision of a board of directors of the Free Kindergarten Association. Until the present year the work of free kindergartens in Indianapolis has been maintained almost entirely by private subscriptions and by various means devised by the ladies of the society, the only public aid coming from the Marion county commissioners, who have for some years contributed a small sum toward their support. The Indiana legislature of 1901 passed a law permitting cities of six thousand inhabitants or more to levy a tax for the maintenance of kindergartens where there is an incorporated body that is prepared to conduct these schools. The Teachers' College for the training of Kindergarten teachers is located at Alabama and Twenty-third streets.

The Sarah A. Davis-Deterding Memorial Training School is located in Irvington and is conducted under the auspices of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions for the purpose of training missionaries and Christian workers. The ground was broken for the erection of the building August 29, 1907. The offices of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions are located in this building.

LIFE IN THE HOOSIER CAPITAL

**HOTELS, INNS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, APARTMENT HOUSES, FLATS, CLUBS,
PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.**

The hotel is a necessary institution in any place or settlement presenting any kind of urban pretensions, and Indianapolis, among its first settlers, included a tavern-keeper, Hawkins by name, who built a cabin from the abundant supply of logs which surrounded the site, and gave notice that he was prepared to furnish good entertainment for man or beast. His monopoly did not last very long, for, in 1822, a year after he established business, Thomas Carter erected a larger hostelry and furnished entertainment for immigrants, who at that time were coming in somewhat numerous, and who needed a stopping-place until they could build cabins of their own. Carter's tavern was also utilized for meetings, and the first theatrical performance was held in it. The Bates House, which, until 1901, was recognized as one of



BATES HOUSE, 1854.

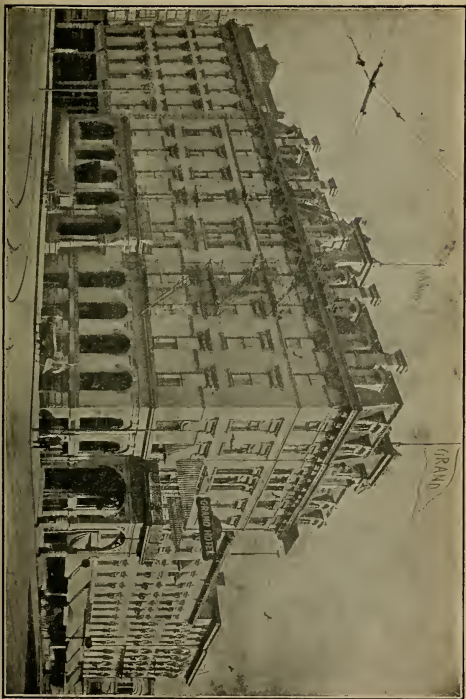
the city's chief hostelries, was built in 1852. It served its purpose with distinction until 1901, when it was torn down to make room for the Claypool. The excellent hotel facilities of the city are of great importance to its commercial prestige, and also to sustain the position that has been attained by Indianapolis as a convention city. The central

location of Indianapolis, its many urban attractions, its railroad facilities, and, above all, its superior hotel accommodations, have given to it the favor of many organizations, commercial, educational, professional, religious, scientific, etc., as well as political organizations, which find in Indianapolis the greatest advantages as a meeting place for their state and national gatherings. No city is more favored in this way, an average of 400 or 500 of such meetings being held in the city every year. Among all the many factors that contribute to the prosperity of Indianapolis, none is of stronger value than the superior quality of the hotel facilities that are presented by the city.

The Claypool, which is located on the old site of the Bates House, and was completed in 1902, is one of the finest hotels west of New York City and cost in excess of \$1,250,000. The building was planned and built under the supervision of Architect Frank M. Andrews. No hotel building in the world has so many features or possesses more beauties in architecture or decoration. The structure is absolutely fireproof, eight stories high with a roof garden. The hotel is under the management of the president of the Indiana Hotel Company, Henry W. Lawrence, one of the best known and most practical hotel men in the



GRAND HOTEL CAFE.



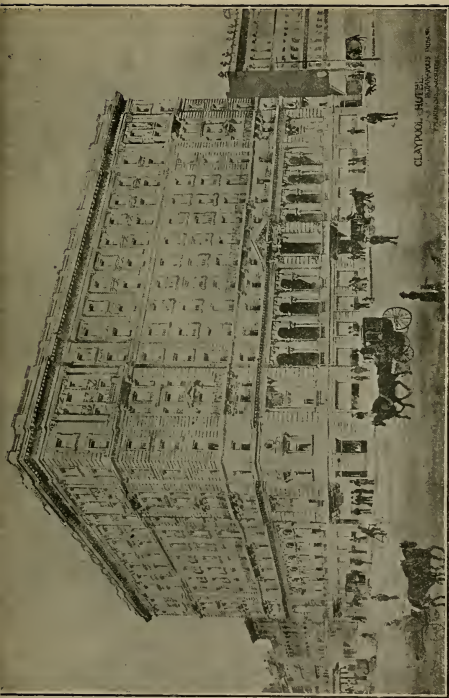
GRAND HOTEL.

The Grand Hotel, at Illinois and Maryland streets, occupies the most central location possessed by any hotel in the city. It is one of the leading hotels of Indianapolis and one of the finest in the entire country, dating its inception back to the early fifties, when it was known as the Mason House. In 1876 it was entirely remodeled and assumed its present name of the Grand Hotel. The building is a six-story and basement structure, 200x200 feet in dimensions, with 250 rooms elegantly furnished, with steam heat, electric lighting, artificial gas, etc. There is a large public dining-room, a private dining-room, a club-room, etc., while the office, lobby, reading and writing-rooms are on the first floor and the bar and billiard-room in the basement. The house enjoys a very large and high-class patronage, its management and service are excellent, and the cuisine, under the supervision of a skillful chef, is widely noted. On May 1, 1906, Mr. W. C. Holt, one of the widest and most favorably known hotel men in the country, who had been identified with the old Bates House for 25 years, became the president and manager of the Grand Hotel Company. Under his management many improvements have been made, notably the handsome cafe, the finest in the city, which was completed February 9, 1907. The hotel is conducted on the European and American plans. European plan is \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day; American plan, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day.

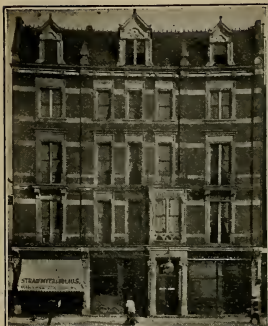
English Hotel has an ideal location in Monument Place facing the great Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. It is as nearly fire-proof as can be made and is particularly adapted to the convenience of families. A first-class cafe is conducted in connection with the hotel.

The Denison is one of the hotels of exceptionally high reputation, located at Ohio and Pennsylvania streets. It is held in high favor by transients and permanent guests. The hotel is a six-story and basement structure containing 250 rooms, over one-half being en suite with private baths, and all connected with complete telephone system. There is an excellent cafe conducted on the first floor.

The Spencer House—Widely famed and noted as one of the leading hotels in Indianapolis is the Spencer House, on Illinois street, opposite the Union Depot. It was established forty years ago, and in 1889 Mr. H. W. Lawrence became the proprietor. The building is a four-story and basement structure, 200x200 feet in dimensions, the office, lobby and dining-room, bar, etc., being on the first floor, the house containing 150 comfortably furnished and handsomely appointed guest rooms. The house was rebuilt and enlarged and newly furnished in 1899, and is now equipped with all of the modern conveniences of a first-class hotel. The house enjoys wide reputation for the superior quality of the fare and service it provides and is conducted on the American plan, the rates being \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day.



CLAYPOOL HOTEL.



CIRCLE PARK HOTEL.

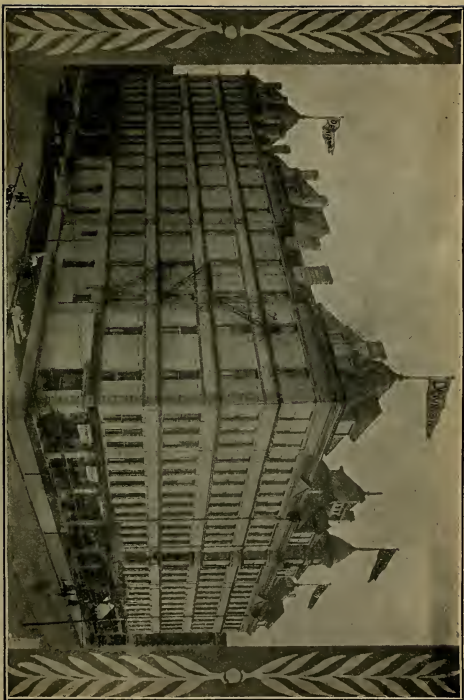
The proprietors of the hotel are Joseph Emminger and Werner Amlet. The rates are from 75 cents to \$1.00 a day and upward on the European plan.



INTERIOR CIRCLE PARK CAFE.

Circle Park Hotel was built in 1879 by Mrs. Maria Rhodius, and has always maintained its position as one of the best conducted hotels in the city. Connected with it is the cafe, which has been under the management of Jos. Emminger from the erection of the house. It is the most elegantly furnished and popular cafe in the city. Its location opposite the main entrance to the Monument makes it especially desirable to those who visit the city and who wish to be assured of good accommodations and generous treatment.

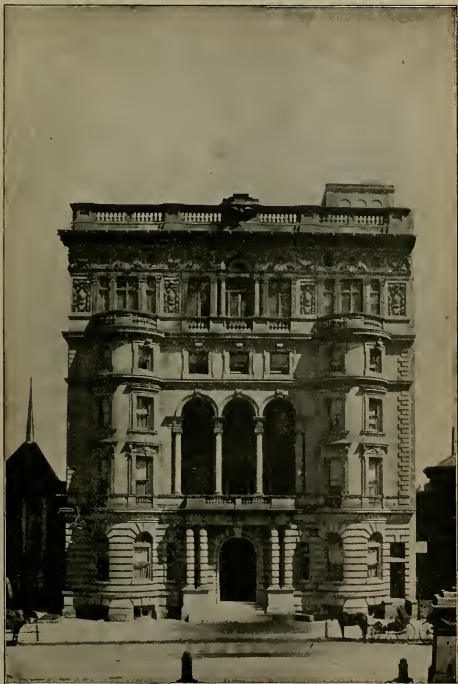
DENISON HOTEL.



Pop June's Shell Oyster Bay—The name of June in this city is synonymous with all things that are good to eat, particularly with such things as the oyster and other foods of the river, lake or sea. It is a recognized fact that in cities of this size that there is a place which has become famous as being the choice of all who like good cooking pure and toothsome food as well, which have become national in character, as being resorts that attract the celebrities in all walks of life who love fine dishes well prepared, and this fame continues to grow till all men who "know the town" can tell you the place to eat, and strangers are taken there just to give them a treat, with as much pride



as would be required in showing them some public works of art. Such a place is the "Pop June Shell Oyster Bay," at 109 South Illinois street, whose reputation is a standard for imitation, and which has been one of the points of interest since 1872, when it was founded by William H. June and continued by him until his death in 1901, when his sons, George W. June, John H. June and Homer H. June, assumed charge, continuing to keep up the high standard attained. The Junes are descendants of a long line of public caterers which runs back to 1795, when the first Jacob June served oysters in his coffee house, then located at No. 13 Front street, just off the Battery, in the city of New York.



COLUMBIA CLUB BUILDING.

Hotel Edward—This is the latest addition to the excellent hotel facilities of Indianapolis, and ranks with the best fire-proof hotels in

the country. The building is one of the most attractive in the city, and the interior is finished throughout with mahogany, contains 150 elegantly appointed rooms, 100 of which connect with private bath. A first-class cafe is conducted in connection with Hotel Edward at popular prices. The location is ideal, being situated midway between the Union Railway and Terminal Traction stations. The rates are 75c to \$1.00 with privileges of public bath free, and \$1.50 to \$2.00 with private bath. The hotel is under the management of J. Edward



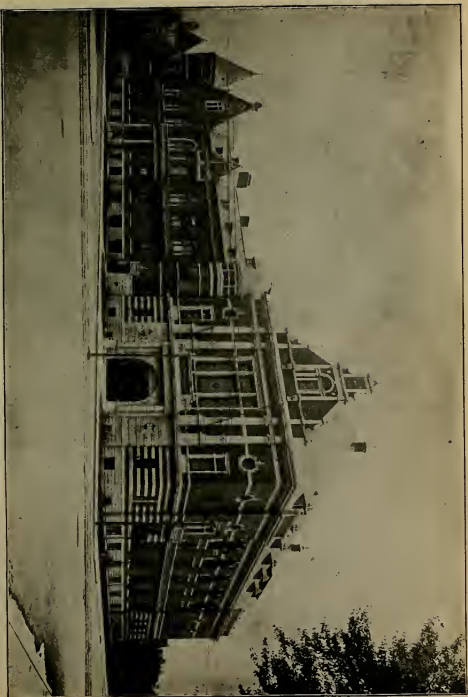
HOTEL EDWARD.

Krause, president and manager of the Capitol Hotel Company.

Hotel Morton is one of the most popular medium-priced hotels in Indianapolis. Centrally situated on the beautiful and world-famed Monument place is one of the delightful features that has popularized this hotel. It is one block from the main shopping district and all street cars. The hotel offers rate advantages to travelers and visitors who need quiet repose at night after a day of business or sight seeing. The hotel is neatly and comfortably furnished and carefully conducted on the European plan. Rates from 50c to \$2.00 per day. The restaurant, which is connected with the hotel, but operated independently, furnishes splendid service at popular prices.



HOTEL MORTON.



DAS DEUTSCHE HAUS.



INTERIOR COLUMBIA CLUB.

Columbia Club—It might be matter for astonishment to become aware of what our inland Hoosier State has done, not only for her sisters, but for the world at large. For out of this Judea have come prophets to all people. Statesmen, poets, novelists, and artists, song and story, and men to sit in the highest place of honor, have been sent out to the world from Indiana; and nowhere in the west is there a people more athirst for knowledge and beauty than in our flourishing western capital, Indianapolis. Out of this have grown clubs and clubs for the propagation of all interests—social, artistic, literary and political. The Columbia Club was dedicated New Year's eve, December 31, 1900, and is an organization which has grown out of these conditions. The features and functions of this club are so unique as to call attention to it all over the country. In all its acts and influences it fosters the principles of Republicanism, and yet is never dominated by extreme partisanship. Through the extended influence of the many strong men who are among its members, it is a potent factor in all public questions of Indiana, and often in the politics of the country. There is probably no club in this country which is more widely known on account of events which have taken place within its walls affecting large national political interests. Its membership is in no sense local, although it has nearly a thousand members in Indianapolis. Outside



INDIANAPOLIS MAENNERCHOR BUILDING.

of Indianapolis its members are chosen by invitation, from every county, important town and community in the state. Men who are so honored must be Republicans and representative in some distinguished manner of the community in which they reside. As a business man's club it represents eminently a large portion of the leading men of affairs in Indiana. It is the foremost social club of Indianapolis and of the state, and the only social state club in this country. The club building is situated on Monument Place; it fronts the soldiers' and sailors' monument. The club's new building is one of the most attractive and noticeable architectural ornaments of the city. Its architect was Frank M. Andrews. No comfort is lacking. A principal provision to this end are the living rooms luxuriously furnished. The exterior is as fine an example of Italian Renaissance as is to be found in this country. Its solidity and beautiful proportions appeal to one at the first glance; a nearer view, revealing the details, shows the work of a master hand.

Das Deutsche Haus, one of the finest German club houses in the country, is the result of a resolution passed by the Socialer Turnverein of Indianapolis in 1891 to procure more commodious quarters. A building association was founded and incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was later increased to \$160,000. Before the building operations were begun it became evident that the time was propitious to build a club house of sufficient proportions to accommodate the Turnverein and other German literary, musical and dramatic societies. The first official meeting of the stock association was held in January, 1892. Real estate was purchased in the same year, 135x203 feet, at the corner of New Jersey and Michigan streets. Ground was broken in the summer of 1893 and the first of the buildings, the eastern half, was dedicated on Washington's birthday, 1894. The balance of the real estate, now comprising a fourth of a block, was purchased in 1896. In 1897 the building on the corner was begun and completion of the improvements were celebrated by a three-days' festival in June, 1898. In pursuance of the plan of the builders, *Der Deutsche Klub*, a social club, was organized upon completion of the first building. *Der Musikverein* was founded in October, 1897, and in 1899 these two clubs were merged under the name of *Der Deutsche Klub und Musikverein* of Indianapolis. The membership of the "**Das Deutsche Haus**" is about 1,100 from among the best known families in the city. Notable features of the club are the Sunday-school, a girls' industrial school and kindergarten that are maintained by individual effort. A series of choral and orchestral concerts during the winter, and band concerts in the garden, weekly, during the summer months are special attractions.



SOUTH SIDE TURNVEREIN.



INDEPENDENT TURNVEREIN.

The Bismarck is one of the most popular cafes in the city. It is located at Nos. 23 and 25 East Pearl street, in the heart of the wholesale and shopping district. The service is excellent, the prices are moderate, and not only the best edibles that the market affords can be had here, but also the best-known brands of imported and domestic wines, beer, liquors and cigars. The Bismarck is famed for its business man's noonday lunch, and it is visited daily by the most prominent business and professional men of the city. It is under the management of F. J. Arens & Son, who give the business their personal attention and who thoroughly understand how to meet the requirement of the most exacting.

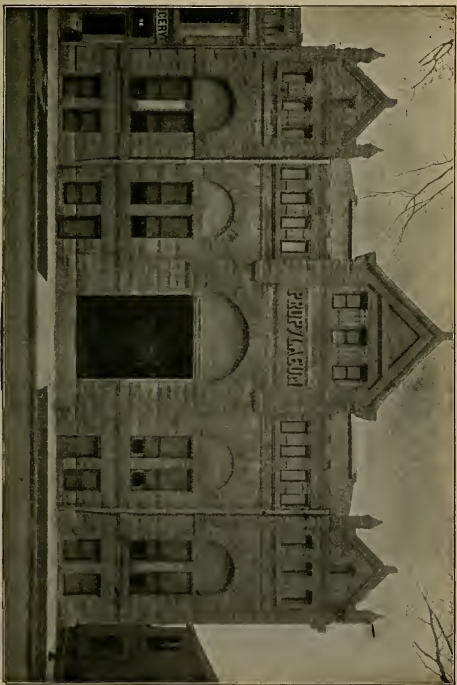
Other Hotels and Cafes—The city has many other hotels and restaurants, where lodgings and meals can be obtained at prices to suit patrons. Among the more notable are the Occidental, the Stubbins, the Oneida, and the Sherman House, where the service is very good.

The Bertha Ballard—This is one of the most unique and practical institutions of its kind in the country. It was founded originally in 1890, and known as the Friends' Boarding House for Girls, and was conducted as such until 1900, when W. H. Ballard, a prominent business man of this city, presented the institution with its present magnificent building and grounds as a memorial to his daughter. It is conducted for the sole purpose of providing a home for self-supporting girls, where they can obtain every comfort desired at actual cost.

The Mutual Service Association is an organization that was formed in 1904 for the mutual benefit of professional and working girls of Indianapolis. The organization maintains a beautiful home in a large park near Fairview, where accommodations are furnished the members at a cost of from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a week. In the summer tents are erected upon the grounds for the accommodation of the members, where they are afforded all of the benefits of an outdoor life. It maintains an employment bureau free of cost and looks after the personal welfare of those connected with the organization.

Clubs and Social Organizations—Club life in Indianapolis has become to be one of its most prominent and interesting features. There are nearly 250 organizations and miscellaneous societies representing club life, in the city. These embrace social, political, literary, musical, dramatic, athletic, driving clubs, etc. Some of the club houses in point of construction and equipment are the equal of the finest in the country and represent an investment of many thousands of dollars, affording their members a variety of luxuries and delights not possible at home.

The South Side Turnverein is located on Prospect street in one of the most substantial club buildings in the city. The building was erected in December, 1900, and dedicated January 20, 1901, with all prominent German organizations participating in the celebration.



THE PROPYLAEUM.

The Independent Turnverein—This society was organized January, 1879. The present handsome club house was erected in 1885. It is equipped with the best bowling alleys in the West. The building is one of the most substantial contributions to club architecture in the city.

Indianapolis Maennerchor was organized in 1854, and is one of the oldest and most influential German organizations in this city. It has given in concerts and in courses of instruction the best works of German composers, and it has been potent in developing the love for music in this community. Its membership is composed of active members who are musicians or students, and others to whom the social features of the organization appeal. In 1906 it erected its present magnificent building on the northwest corner of Michigan and Illinois streets, and it is one of the finest examples of club architecture in America. It is sumptuously furnished and is fitted with all the conveniences necessary to modern club life. A unique feature of the building is the beautiful roof garden.

The Boys' Club is located at the corner of Madison avenue and Meridian street. It is conducted by the Boys Club Association that was



BOYS' CLUB AND MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.



SCOTTISH RITE BUILDING.

organized for the purpose of supplying needy boys with assistance and surrounding them with such influences as would tend to make self-respecting and self-supporting men of them. The club maintains a free reading-room, baths and gymnasium and is open to boys from ten to twenty years of age.

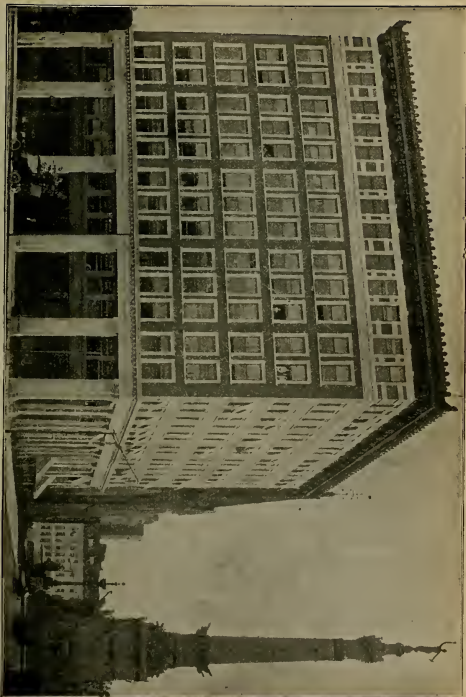
The Indianapolis Propylaeum was incorporated June 6, 1888, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging literary and scientific endeavors, also for erecting and maintaining a suitable building that would provide a center of higher culture for the public, and particularly for the women of Indianapolis. The organization of the Propylaeum was due to the suggestion of Mrs. May Wright Sewall. The membership of the organization is composed exclusively of women. The leading organizations of the city, both those composed of women only, and those composed of both men and women, find in the Propylaeum suitable quarters for their meetings. The building which is owned by the association is striking in appearance, of modern Romanesque architecture, and constructed of oolitic limestone, brick and iron. The location is beautiful, fronting upon the grounds of the Institution for the Blind. The building is handsomely furnished throughout with exceptional facilities and convenient accommodations for club meetings, banquets, lectures, public and private receptions, concerts, art exhibits, and, in general, for all social, literary, musical and other gatherings for which private houses are too small and public halls too large, too inconvenient or for various reasons unattractive.

The Dramatic Club, which was incorporated in 1891, is the outgrowth of an organization of young ladies formed to give dramatic performances. The first play given by the club was at the Propylaeum, where it still continues to hold its meetings. While the prime object of the club is to entertain its members and friends, it has been instrumental in arousing thought and intellectual interest in the art of acting. Plays of remarkable dramatic power as well as of fine literary merit have been written by some of its members, notable among which are the productions of Mrs. Margaret Butler Snow, Miss Louise Garrard, Miss Susan Van Valkenburg and Newton Booth Tarkington. In the years of its existence the club has more than fulfilled the expectations of its founders, and has proved to be a public benefactor. Its plays have often been repeated for charity.

Art Association of Indianapolis was organized May 7, 1883, and incorporated on October 11, 1883. The object of the organization is the cultivation and advancement of art, and the establishment of a permanent art museum in this city. To this end it gives exhibitions, provides lectures and purchases works of art; only one year since its organization has it failed to hold an annual exhibition.

OFFICES INDIANAPOLIS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICES INDIANAPOLIS FIRE INSURANCE CO.



Marion Club maintains its club house on North Meridian, opposite the site of the new federal building. It is maintained for the purpose of promoting the interests of Republicanism and has a very large and active membership, which embraces some of the most highly honored and popular men in the Republican party.



THE BLACHERNE.

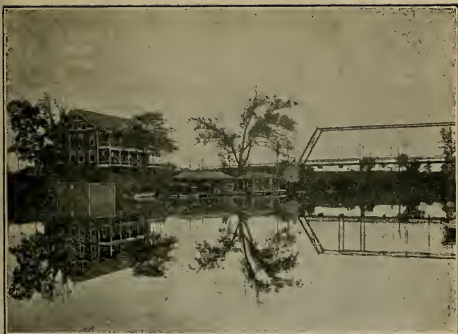
The Indiana Club was organized this year by prominent Democrats of the city and state for the purpose of advancing the interests of their political organization in local, state and national affairs.

The Canoe Club maintains a splendidly equipped club house in Riverside park on the east bank of White river. It has a membership of about 300 business and professional men, who enjoy boating and give encouragement to aquatic sports. Beside the club house its members own numerous steam and electric launches, canoes and other craft, which are cared for in a well-appointed boathouse. A toboggan slide is one of the interesting amusement features of the club.

The Country Club is one of the most prominent social clubs of this city. It has a handsome home about four miles north of the city, near Fairview park, overlooking the canal.

The Americus Club is a social club maintained by the prominent Jewish citizens of this city.

Other Club and Society Buildings—Among other notable club and society buildings are the Scottish Rite building on South Pennsylvania street, the Elks' Club building on East Maryland street, the University Club on North Meridian street, the club buildings erected by the Knights of Pythias lodges on East Ohio street.



CANOE CLUB, RIVERSIDE PARK.



COUNTRY CLUB.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade—This organization was originally known as the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce and was organized June 12, 1882. Shortly after this date the corporate name of the association was changed, and it has since been known as the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Its membership is composed at present of five hundred of the leading business and professional men of the city, with a few non-resident members.

The objects of the association are to promote the commercial, financial, industrial, and other interests of the city of Indianapolis; to secure uniformity in commercial usages and customs; to facilitate business intercourse; to promote commercial ethics and to adjust differences and disputes in trade. This was not the first commercial organization formed in the city. The history of the city informs us that at various times, associations of a similar character were formed, the first of which came into existence about the year 1895 or 1836. None of these early associations were successful and each failed for want of proper support.

The Board of Trade is the headquarters of the grain trade in this city, and by it the Indianapolis cash grain market is established through the medium of its grain call, which takes place each day at 12 o'clock noon. The Board of Trade is in every sense a business organization and wields much beneficent influence in shaping the affairs of the city.

The following are a few of the more prominent affairs in which it has rendered valuable service and aided in securing for this city. The new Federal building and postoffice, the army post, the national monetary convention, the Soldiers' Monument, the present city charter, the Fall Creek boulevard, the Columbia Day celebration held here in 1892, the Liberty Bell demonstration, etc. In addition to the above we recount the numerous occasions when its relief committee has secured funds and distributed same to the many sufferers by storm, flood, fire and other calamities that have visited various portions of the state and nation.

The Board of Trade has recently erected a fine eight-story office building on the southeast corner of Meridian and Ohio streets, which is acknowledged to be one of the most modern and substantial office buildings in the central West. The rooms used by the Board are located on the seventh floor and are all furnished in a manner befitting the dignity of the association and reflecting great credit upon its members. These rooms consist of a large assembly room, governing committee's room, secretary's office, parlor and reading room, committee rooms, dining room, kitchen, etc. The new building has given quite an impetus to the membership on account of the social features which have been inaugurated, and the younger element of business men are becoming more interested in the affairs of the association.

The Commercial Club was organized in January, 1890, by twenty-seven business and professional men of Indianapolis, the membership of which increased within a month to nearly a thousand. Its name does not fully indicate the club's purpose, which is not commercial in a sense of devotion to trade interests, but is broadly stated to make the Indiana capital a better place to live in. The club's influence has not only been felt at home but throughout the world. It was instrumental a few weeks after its organization in bringing together the street paving exposition of Indianapolis. Up to this time no definite system had been discovered for the uniform paving of streets and the result of this congress was the adoption of the present plan of asphalt paving, not only in Indianapolis, but throughout America and foreign countries. Among other work to which the club has given it assistance and co-operation are the securing of a new city charter, the inauguration of a system of street improvements and of sewerage, the promotion of a park system, railroad track elevation, the location of new industries, etc. In a word the club's accomplishment is that no one's thought for the betterment of the community has had to be unrealized for want of co-operation. With a view to permanence in this effort of public spirit an eight-story stone front building was erected by the club in 1890, at the southwest corner of Meridian and Pearl streets as its home. The club membership is now in excess of 1,400 members.



MASONIC TEMPLE.

Places of Amusement—These consist of six theaters. English Opera House is devoted to the production of the highest class, the Grand Opera House and the Majestic to fashionable vaudeville, the Park Theater to popular-priced plays and the Empire and Gayety Theaters are devoted to burlesque. In addition to these are numerous small-

er places of attraction. For summer amusements the principal one is Fairbank, situated on North Illinois street on the north bank of Fall creek. It is one of the most beautiful gardens in the United States, and in the season the most notable bands and orchestras in the world give concerts here.

Indiana State Fair, which is held in Indianapolis in the fall of the year, is the great event that attracts thousands of Indians with their families to the Hoosier capital. It is the annual exhibition of progress in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising and the various departments of husbandry. In 1893 the State Board of Agriculture secured the beautiful tract of 214 acres northeast of the city it now has covered with convenient buildings, including the magnificent coliseum erected in 1907, which is one of the finest and largest in this country. The ground formerly occupied by the fair was sold in 1892 for \$275,000, and is now one of the most attractive residential districts in the city.

The Race Track, located on the state fair grounds, is one of

the best in the country. The track and its accessories are of ideal construction and consists of a mile track with a half-mile within it for training purposes and for the purpose of expediting races while they are in progress on the main track. The stabling, blue grass, water, shaded drives, etc., are exceptionally fine.



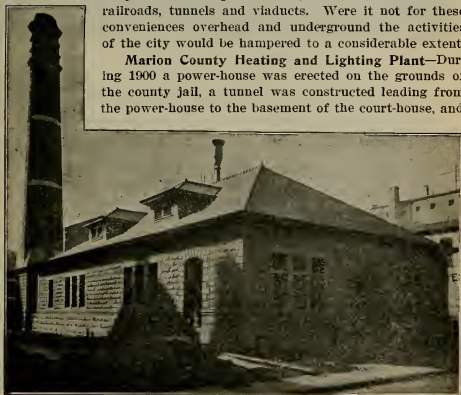
B. P. O. ELKS' BUILDING.

OVERHEAD AND UNDERFOOT

BRIDGES, TUNNELS, SEWERS, AQUEDUCTS, WATER, LIGHTING BY GAS AND
ELECTRICITY, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

The demands of a modern metropolis require easy, rapid and safe means of transit, and for the health, comfort and convenience of its citizens extensive sewer, water, heating and lighting facilities. In this respect Indianapolis has kept abreast of the most progressive cities in the country, and over head and under foot it has much of interest and value. Beneath the principal streets there is a network of pipes of all descriptions, sewers and water mains, conduits for electric light, telephone and telephone wires, and over and under the railroads, tunnels and viaducts. Were it not for these conveniences overhead and underground the activities of the city would be hampered to a considerable extent.

Marion County Heating and Lighting Plant—During 1900 a power-house was erected on the grounds of the county jail, a tunnel was constructed leading from the power-house to the basement of the court-house, and



MARION COUNTY HEATING AND LIGHTING PLANT.



THE AQUEDUCT OVER FALL CREEK.

the entire sanitary, lighting and heating system of the court house was taken out and the county's own system installed.

The Aqueduct carries the water of the canal over Fall creek. It is located northwest of the city and is maintained by the Indianapolis Water Company.

Virginia Avenue Viaduct is the only structure of this character in the city, and it affords easy, safe and rapid passage for pedestrians, vehicles and street cars over the numerous railroads that cross the avenue.

Illinois Street Tunnel, under the Union Railway Station, was the first engineering work of this kind completed in this city. It is for the convenience of vehicles and pedestrians and carries Illinois street under the railroad tracks.

Conduit Systems—The telegraph, telephone and electric light companies maintain complete conduit systems in the original mile square, which embraces the entire business district of the city. There are in all thirty-two miles of conduits, through which the wires of the companies are carried to all parts of the city.

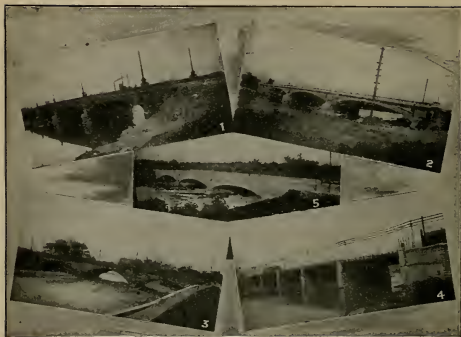
Track Elevation in Indianapolis was started by the Commercial Club at a meeting held in 1894, based on recommendations made in a



BUILT BY WM. FIFE & SONS.

THIRTIETH STREET BRIDGE OVER FALL CREEK.

very thorough report submitted by William Fortune, treating the various methods of abolishing grade crossings and showing what had been accomplished in other cities. The meeting authorized the appointment of a permanent commission on track elevation to continue the effort in Indianapolis until successful. The commission was headed in the beginning by Col. Eli Lilly as chairman and William Fortune as secretary. On the death of Col. Lilly in 1898, Mr. Fortune became the chairman, and has since continued at the head of the commission, which was persistent in its efforts with city officials, and before the State legislature and the courts. A campaign of education was conducted for several years, and the question was an issue at several municipal elections. In 1898 an ordinance was passed under the Taggart administration regarding elevation of tracks, but was defeated in the courts. Finally in 1905, under the Holtzman administration, track elevation at the Massachusetts avenue crossing was started and was completed in 1906. The enactment of a state law by the legislature was also brought about in 1905, providing for track elevation at an annual expenditure not exceeding \$400,000, of which not over twenty-five per cent. should be paid by the city and county. Under this law the elevation of the tracks through the center of the city east from White



1—MORRIS ST. BRIDGE. 2—WEST MICHIGAN ST. BRIDGE. 3—CENTRAL AVE. BRIDGE.
4—WASHINGTON ST. BRIDGE. 5—NORTHWESTERN AVE. BRIDGE.

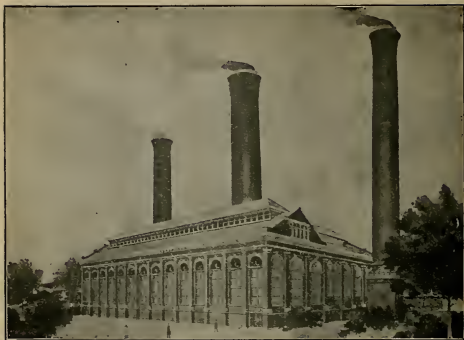
river was begun in 1905 and has continued under Mayor Bookwalter's administration. It is now the established policy of the city to abolish grade crossings and to elevate the railroad tracks wherever this is the most practical method. The elevation at Massachusetts avenue has been of incalculable benefit to the section of the city lying east of the tracks, and it has been the contention of the Commercial Club commission that the elevation of the tracks will be the solution of the greatest problem affecting the physical development of the city at its present stage of growth.

The Indianapolis Light and Heat Company, as a result of a merger of the earlier central stations, came into existence in 1905. Its equipment is equal to the best and largest power and light plants in the world. The business of the company consists in supplying electricity for all of the various uses to which this potential form of energy can be applied. Its most general application is for municipal lighting, in the use of which over 1,800 arc lamps, of 2,000 candle power, are employed; in the illumination of stores and residences, using approximately 400,000 incandescent lamps, and in the use of current as power in the various industrial establishments, elevators, newspaper offices, etc., and for all the varied and numerous other uses for which it is readily economically



INDIANAPOLIS LIGHT AND HEAT CO.'S KENTUCKY AVE. STATION.

employed; over 16,000 horsepower is furnished by the company. The station of the company, located at the crossing of the Vandalia railroad and Kentucky avenue, has a combined output of 10,000 horsepower, and the Mill street station 6,000 horsepower. Located on Bird street, next to the Willoughby building, on North Meridian street, the company has installed the third largest storage battery in the world, with a reserve energy equivalent to 3,000 horsepower, sufficient to supply its entire system for one-half hour in case of an emergency, or it can be used at any time to take part of the station's load should it become necessary. The amount of electric output of this company is greater per capita than that of any other station in the United States. This result has been brought about largely by the policy of the company in giving to the consumer the benefits of the cheapening processes as rapidly as they have been adopted. In no city in the country, under similar circumstances, is electricity sold so cheaply. A notable evidence of this is the lavish use of electricity by the merchants of the city for decorative and display purposes. The electrical signs and decorations on the main thoroughfares in this city are not equalled by the profuse displays on Broadway, New York City. All of the company's wires in the mile



INDIANAPOLIS LIGHT AND HEAT CO.'S MILL ST. STATION.

square which embraces the entire business section of the city are carried underground in a comprehensive conduit-system—the largest main in the world employed in the distribution of the Edison system of lighting. The installation of the underground system began in 1889. The company is purely a local one, and all of the stock of the company is held by Indianapolis citizens. Daniel W. Marmon is president, Charles C. Perry, vice-president and treasurer, and Thomas A. Wynne, secretary and general superintendent.

Bridges—Indianapolis is in possession of more permanent examples of fine bridge architecture than any other city in the country. This is especially notable, not only for the reason that Indianapolis is an inland city, but that they are all products of the genius of a citizen of Indianapolis, Henry W. Klaussman, who planned and designed them, and all were built by local contractors. The work of displacing wooden and iron bridges with permanent stone and concrete structures began with the erection of the stone bridge over Fall creek on Central avenue in 1900. This was followed by the Melan arch bridge over Fall creek at Meridian and Illinois streets. In March, 1904, Indianapolis was visited by the most disastrous flood in the history of the city, which destroyed practically all of the bridges over White river, and owing to the condi-



BUILT BY CENTRAL STATES BRIDGE CO.

THE EMRICHSVILLE BRIDGE OVER WHITE RIVER.

tion of the city's finances the county assumed the work of building the needed bridges by appropriating nearly a million dollars, and the work was begun on systematic basis. The work has progressed rapidly ever since.

Washington Street Bridge over White river is a steel girder structure on stone abutments, 430x80 feet, was built at a cost of \$147,000, by Wm. Fife & Son.

Michigan Street Bridge is a three-span Melan arch structure faced with Bedford stone, 425x60 feet, built at a cost of \$145,000, by the Central States Bridge Company.

Morris Street Bridge is a five-span Melan arch structure, 654x50 feet, built at a cost of \$152,000, by Wm. Fife & Son.

River Avenue Bridge is a concrete structure with concrete and steel girders, 430x58 feet, and cost \$120,000. The substructure was built by the Moore-Mansfield Construction Company, and the superstructure by the Central States Bridge Company. A notable feature of this bridge is that it contains longer concrete girders than any other bridge in the United States,



BUILT BY WM. FIFE & SON.

COLLEGE AVE. BRIDGE.

College Avenue Bridge over Fall creek is a three-span all stone structure, built of stratified limestone, 235x50 feet, at a cost of \$90,000, by Wm. Fife & Son.

The Emrichsville Bridge over White river at Riverside park is a three-span Melan arch structure faced with Bedford stone, 425x40 feet, built at a cost of \$160,000 by the Central States Bridge Company.

Thirtieth Street Bridge over Fall creek is a reinforced concrete structure, two spans over the creek and one span over the boulevard drive way. It is faced with Bedford stone and built at a cost of \$75,000, by Wm. Fife & Son.

Thirtieth Street Bridge over White river is a three-span Melan arch bridge, 425x70 feet, and built at a cost of \$170,000, by the Marion County Construction Company.

The Merchants Heat and Light Company supplies steam heat, electric light and power, operating under a franchise from the city of Indianapolis. The distributing pipes, conduits and appurtenances are required to be placed underground in the district known as the original mile square, to which territory the operations of the company are chiefly confined. This company was organized, and its common stock is held, by the largest retail merchants of the city, embracing all but a few of the members of the Merchants' Association. The use of nat-



MERCHANTS HEAT AND LIGHT COMPANY.

ural gas for fuel here for so many years resulted in leaving the individual heating and lighting plants throughout the business section of the city practically without equipment for the burning of coal when the gas supply became exhausted. This was the primary cause for the organization of the company. In its original inception the intention was to supply heat and light only to the stockholders, but the demand for service from the company at once became so general that this plan was radically modified before the actual work of construction began. A very large part of the patronage of the company now comes from others than the stockholders and members of the Merchants' Association. The company's power house is located at New Jersey and Pearl streets, and it has an electric substation at No. 31 W. Pearl street. The general offices are at 25 South Pennsylvania street. At the present time this company has an investment of approximately one million dollars.

The Central States Bridge Company, formerly the Newcastle Bridge Company of Newcastle, Ind., moved to Indianapolis in the spring of 1902, and has been successful in handling some of the largest contracts both in the city and county, and has executed them in a manner that will secure for it the future business of the parties for whom the work was done. This company does both structural steel work and

bridge work; also heavy concrete masonry work. Below are a few of the contracts it has to its credit:

Steel work in the Grand Lodge K. of P. building, Indianapolis.

Steel work in Castle Hall K. of P. building, Indianapolis.

New York Central shops at Beech Grove, Ind.

Massachusetts avenue elevated, Indianapolis.

Warman avenue elevated for the Pennsylvania R. R., Indianapolis.

Six large bridges over power canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Emrichsville bridge, Indianapolis.

West Michigan street bridge, Indianapolis.

Live stock show pavilion, state fair grounds, Indianapolis.

Superstructure of the River avenue bridge, Indianapolis.

Union station and viaduct at Lexington, Ky.

Large viaduct at Clifton Forge, Va.

Several other large contracts might be mentioned, but we are attempting to give only a few of the most important ones.

The location of this company is ideal for their business, being on the Belt railroad.

The officers of the company are: T. L. Campbell, president; J. E. Troyer, vice-president and chief engineer; Eugene Runyan, secretary and general manager; Levi S. Pierson, treasurer.

George W. Fife, stone and concrete bridge builder, is successor to the old established firm of Wm. Fife & Son. This was the oldest concern in this city engaged in this line of work, and the contracts completed by it stand as monuments of its ability. Some of the more notable work done by this firm are: The bridge over White river on West Washington street, the beautiful bridges over Thirtieth street at Fall creek, the College avenue bridge and the Morris street bridge over White river, all of which are illustrated in this book. This concern did all of the masonry work for the Big Four railroad for twelve consecutive years between Cincinnati and Chicago.

Wm. Fife, the founder of the firm, died April, 1907, and his son will bring to the new concern the experience gained in his past association with the work. The office is located in room 412, Knights of Pythias building, 230 East Ohio street.

Mansfield Engineering Company—This company was formed by the association of Mr. Henry A. Mansfield and Mr. DeWitt V. Moore, who are the only ones interested, about six or seven years ago. The company maintains a corps of graduated engineers and designers, and is prepared to handle any civil engineering proposition, with especial reference to reinforced concrete design and construction of steam and electric railway surveys and construction. In reinforced concrete designing this company is a pioneer in this vicinity, and at the present time represents one of the best known and most widely used systems

of construction, namely, that of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, of Detroit, Mich., using the Kahn system, consisting of the Kahn sheared bar, the Kahn cup bar and the Kahn ribbed metal and expanded metal. With the various forms of reinforcing material and the experience in hundreds of structures, this company is prepared to make designs for any kind of an architectural or engineering structure. The company's experience in interurban railway construction has been very extensive, and their reports, prospecti, designs, etc., on a large number of propositions have been very highly complimented upon, not only by local institutions, but by the larger financial institutions of the East.



SUBSTRUCTURE BY THE MOORE-MANSFIELD CONSTRUCTION CO.

SUPERSTRUCTURE BY THE CENTRAL STATES BRIDGE CO.

RIVER AVENUE BRIDGE OVER WHITE RIVER.

The Moore-Mansfield Construction Company—This construction company was incorporated in August, 1902, by the association of Mr. Henry A. Mansfield, C. E., and DeWitt V. Moore, C. E., and their connections. Both of these gentlemen had had an extensive experience in construction work before the organization of the company, both having been connected with the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg in the engineering department, and in addition Mr. Mansfield was city engineer of Indianapolis during the term of Mr. Sullivan.

In the five years' life of the company about seventy-five contracts have been executed. The work of this company in engineering design and construction has been so diversified, and has covered so broad a field that in more than the usual sense of the word they have a right to style themselves as "general contractors."

A brief outline of some of the work done by this company during the past five years covers a great variety of work, of which might be mentioned.

Indianapolls & Plainfield electric railway; numerous side tracks and accessories for industries of Indianapolis; concrete intakes for Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Co.; Pogue's run bridge work for Indianapolis Union Ry. Co.; bridge work to the extent of 40,000 cubic yards for the Big Four, Cincinnati division, and other smaller work for same company; intake and outfall for water supply from Fall creek for the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company; the River avenue bridge, a view of which appears in this work; the boulevard along the south side of Fall creek between Capitol and Central avenues, and under-grade crossing of Pleasant run boulevard between Belt railroad for Indianapolis Union Ry. Co., and also similar work now under way along the north side of Fall creek between same points; Pennsylvania street sewer north of Fall creek for city of Indianapolis; reinforced concrete skeleton construction of the new Board of Trade building, Indianapolis; promotion and completion of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co., which is one of the latest and best lines entering Indianapolis; plain and reinforced concrete work in connection with the Big Four shops at Beech Grove, Indianapolis; twenty-eight reinforced concrete bridges on the line of the Indianapolis, New Castle & Toledo electric railway between Indianapolis and New Castle.

In addition to the large amount of work in and around Indianapolis this company has and is now doing a large amount of work throughout the state, from complete construction of concrete buildings to the complete construction of internurban and steam railways.

This company believes in engineering design and engineering supervision of all construction work, and has an efficient corps of graduated engineers, and is prepared with an organization of men, tools and machinery to handle any proposition along the above lines.

The management of the company is divided between Mr. Henry A. Mansfield, president and treasurer, and Mr. DeWitt V. Moore, vice-president and secretary.

Central Union Telephone Company—Indianapolis is the general headquarters of the Central Union Telephone Company, which conducts the organized telephone business of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in the Bell telephone system. The company moved into its new headquarters building at New York and Meridian streets in October, 1907. The first telephone exchange in Indianapolis, operated by a company of which the Central Union is a successor, was a small affair. It has since grown until the Central Union has now 13,000 telephones in Indianapolis and 5,000 more in the immediate suburbs. The traffic is handled through five exchanges—"Main," located on the upper floors of the new building; "North," on Twenty-fourth street; "Irvington," on East Washington street; "Woodruff," on North Rural street, and "Prospect," on Shelby street. As the city grows and the outlying districts are more



CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY BUILDING.



MERIDIAN STREET BRIDGE AND BOULEVARD APPROACH.

thickly settled it is likely that other branches will be established. The company has the most complete long-distance service in existence over its own lines, covering the three states and over the lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, reaching all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains. These lines are constructed of large gauge copper wire, and conversation over them is as clear and satisfying as over local lines. The new building is an eight-story structure and one of the best constructed in the city. The company's general headquarters were moved from Chicago four years ago, Indianapolis being considered a more suitable place.

The officers of the company are as follows: President, L. G. Richardson; vice-president and general manager, H. F. Hill; secretary and treasurer, W. S. Chapman; assistant treasurer, C. L. McNaughton; auditor, John Uprichard.

New Long Distance Telephone Company, located at 230 North Meridian street, was organized in 1898 for the purpose of giving toll line service to the independent telephone companies throughout Indiana and adjoining states. The development of the toll line branch of the telephone business has been in keeping with the exchange development,

and this company now has radiating out of Indianapolis to all parts of the state a complement of more than 1,000 miles of pole line and 8,400 miles of wire.

The company furnishes toll line facilities for the 200,000 independent telephones in the state, giving rapid service not only to Indianapolis but to all the principal towns and cities in adjoining states. Its connection with the other large toll line systems of the East, West and South makes it an integral part of the great independent system which has so rapidly developed throughout the United States during the past ten years.

The same officers operate and control the New long distance system and the Indianapolis exchange system, making the two practically one large corporation.

The **Indianapolis Telephone Company** was organized in 1904 as a holding company, taking over by lease all the property of the New Telephone Company in Indianapolis and Marion county and operating it as an independent telephone plant. The main exchange and general offices are at 230 North Meridian street, in the company's building, which is now too small for the increasing business. Branch exchanges



INDIANAPOLIS TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

at Twenty-second street and Talbott avenue for the North Side, 1025 Prospect street for the South Side, North Indianapolis, Broad Ripple, Irvington, Lawrence, New Augusta, Cumberland and Clermont are all connected with the main exchange, the total number of telephones in use being in excess of 12,000. These lines connect with the New Long Distance Telephone Company's wires, which reach all over Indiana and adjoining states, in Indiana alone giving subscribers access to over 200,000 telephones. The officers of the company are: James S. Brailey, jr., president; George C. Hitt, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; James E. Brailey, general manager, and John A. Moriarty, assistant general manager.

The Indianapolis Gas Company, engaged in furnishing artificial gas to the city of Indianapolis, was incorporated in 1890 as successor to the Indianapolis Gaslight and Coke Company, the Electric Lighting, Gas Heating and Illuminating Company and the Indianapolis Natural Gas Company. The Indianapolis Gaslight and Coke Company started business in 1851. Natural gas was supplied in the city from 1888 to 1903. In 1902, knowing that natural gas would soon be a thing of the past, the Indianapolis Gas Company purchased a tract of 26½ acres



VIEW ON FALL CREEK BOULEVARD.



INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

MAJESTIC BUILDING.



PLANT OF INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY.

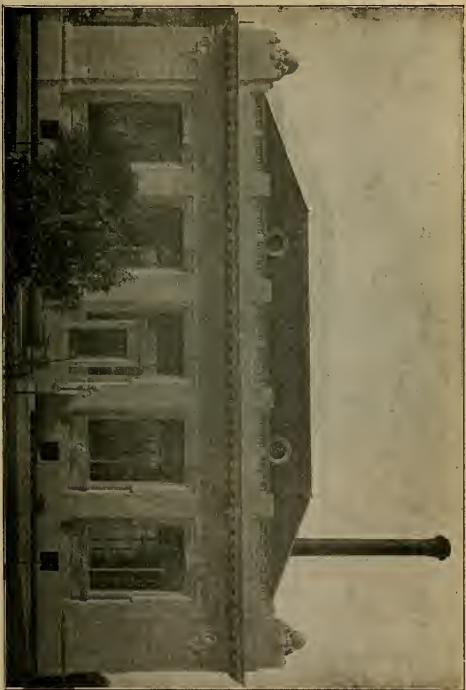
on Langsdale avenue and the Big Four railroad and started the erection of a new gas works, which they realized would be necessary as soon as natural gas gave out. This plant has been added to since that time, so that now the company has a combined coal gas and water gas plant having a daily capacity of about 7,000,000 cubic feet. In building this plant it was always the aim of the company to install only the most modern and economical machinery, the result being that the company has one of the best gas plants in the country.

The policy of the company is liberal and progressive, and it has had marked success in promoting the sales of gas for domestic and industrial uses. The company is giving excellent service, and is using every endeavor to educate its consumers in the economical use of gas, and for this purpose they have opened a sales department which carries a full line of all the best gas appliances, and has a full corps of instructors and inspectors who keep in constant touch with its consumers.

The company now has over 30,000 consumers and over 300 miles of mains. Gas was first sold in 1851 for \$4.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, but reductions made from time to time have brought it down to the present price of 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The officers of the company are: F. S. Hastings, president; E. C. Benedict, vice-president; Wm. M. Stevenson, secretary, and Edward Beers, treasurer. Since 1905 the active management of the company has been in the hands of Carl H. Graf as general manager.

The offices are located in the Majestic Building, northeast corner of Pennsylvania and Maryland streets. This building is one of the handsomest in the city.



UPPER PUMPING STATION, INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY.

The Indianapolis Water Company is a corporation organized under the statutes of 1865, and operates under a franchise granted by the city in 1869. Under authority conferred by these the company is charged with the duty of supplying the city with water for extinguishing fires, flushing streets and sewers, filling cisterns and for public uses generally, including hospitals, markets, engine and hose reel houses, and with furnishing the citizens good potable water for domestic, industrial and manufacturing purposes. The company has up to this date laid 291 miles of mains from

It has erected pumping machinery is estimated at 82,000,000 gallons daily. This machinery is contained in four different buildings, two of which are exceptionally handsome. The Riverside pumping station part of it being in a park adjoining the buildings. The water which the company supplies is furnished mainly from its slow

four inches to thirty-six inches. machinery the capacity of which gallons daily. This machinery is contained in four different buildings, two of which are exceptionally handsome. The Riverside pumping station part of it being in a park adjoining the buildings. The water which the company supplies is furnished mainly from its slow sand filtration system, which is regarded as one of the most perfect in the country. The water after it passes through the filters is exceedingly beautiful, bright and sparkling as spring water. In addition to the supply from the filters the company has a deep well supply,



LOWER PUMPING STATION.

the water from the wells being lifted by compressed air.

In granting the franchise to the company the city reserved the right to take stock in the company or to buy it or to build for itself. The city and citizens up to the present time have been indifferent as to the purchase, for the reason that it has been able to obtain from the company all that it could obtain if the works were owned by the city. Rates to the citizens for domestic supply have been below the average of the country, and as to fire protection, the national board of fire underwriters in the recent report on conditions in Indianapolis said, "Pressure satisfactory and well maintained."

The city, through its Board of Public Works, Board of Health and Charities and Board of Public Safety, exercises much control over the company. The Board of Public Works has the right to compel the com-



UPPER PUMPING STATION, INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY.

pany to lay 40,000 feet of mains annually, to take up and relocate fire hydrants, to connect cisterns with the mains, to repair the streets where they have been opened by the company, and to remove its mains and hydrants when they interfere with public improvements, all without expense to the city. For public use the city pays an annual rental of \$45 per hydrant, which covers all that the city is obligated to pay, and includes not only the water used for fire protection purposes, but also that used for flushing sewers and cleaning streets, as well as a large amount of so-called "free water" used in the city buildings, the hospitals, the market houses, engine and hose reel houses and public parks. When the taxes paid by the company, which are at this time averaging 8 per cent. of its gross receipts, and the wear and depreciation are taken into account the rental seems reasonable. This is especially true

since the result of the extension of water mains on order of the Board of Public Works is that citizens build residences, factories and store-houses the taxes upon which amount to many times the hydrant rental. It is even not uncommon that the increased taxes paid by the water company on these new mains, valves, hydrants and branches more than pay the entire hydrant rental on that particular line. These facts and the knowledge that under private ownership the operation of the property will be free from political influence, that there will be continuity of policy which would be impossible under changing management inevitable with shifting political control of city government, and that the employes of the company, under assurance of long employment in exchange for good service, are encouraged to put forth their best efforts—these considerations make the people hesitate to assume the burdens and responsibilities inseparable from a service that is so identified with the life, health and prosperity of the community. No one can read the statutes and ordinances under which the water company operates without coming to the conclusion that the city already exercises such a complete control over the operation of the company that little could be gained under public ownership except the satisfaction of civic pride, which hardly seems a sufficient consideration as long as the water company keeps pace, as at present, with the growth of the city.

There is ample evidence that the management of the water company believes that Indianapolis is to be a great city, and that the problem of the water supply for the future Indianapolis will grow more difficult every year. Only recently the company has purchased a 100-acre tract lying between the canal and the river for the purpose of constructing a huge storage reservoir having a capacity of about 400,000,000 gallons. It also will construct near the filtration system a sedimentation basin that will hold more than 100,000,000 gallons. An additional clear water reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity is nearing completion at the Riverside pumping station. In compliance with the contract with the city the company has already laid 40,000 feet of new mains this year. All of which means a liberal expenditure of money, and shows that the company has absolute confidence in the future growth of Indianapolis.

The capital stock of the company is \$500,000; bonded indebtedness, \$3,800,000. Officers are: F. A. W. Davis, president and treasurer; L. C. Boyd, vice-president; Hugh McK. Landon, secretary; directors, E. P. Kimball, E. T. Kimball, Edward Daniels, Albert Baker, V. T. Malott, C. H. Payson, E. R. Payson, Herbert Payson, C. S. Andrews, L. C. Boyd, F. A. W. Davis, Geo. W. Landon, H. McK. Landon.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is associated with the earliest history of Indianapolis. The first telegraph company that

VIEW IN NORTH DELAWARE STREET.



operated from this point was known as the Ohio, Illinois and Indiana Telegraph Company, and the line was constructed from Cincinnati to Chicago, via Lafayette, over the highway. This was before any railroads had been projected in that direction. The office was opened in 1848. In 1851 a line was built from Cincinnati, known as the Cincinnati and St. Louis Telegraph Company, or Wade lines, with Mr. John F. Wallick, the present superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at this point, as manager. The lines were operated under this name until 1856, when the title changed to the Union Telegraph Company, and soon after became what is known as the Western Union Telegraph Company. At this time Mr. Wallick operated the office with the assistance of one man. Prior to that time he managed the office alone. As the town grew, the business of the company kept pace with it, and more operators were added to the force under Mr. Wallick, and 1867 found the distinguished name of Thomas A. Edison on the pay rolls of this office. He had just entered on the career that has since made him world famous. The company occupies the building at the southeast corner of Meridian and Monument place, and in addition maintains several branch offices in the city.

The American District Telegraph Company of Indiana was incorporated in June, 1898, with only one office in Indianapolis. This company took over the messenger service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, delivering and collecting all the telegrams of that company. It also does special messenger work, delivering packages, advertising matter, etc. One of the principal features of the company's business is the operation of a night watch system for factories and mercantile houses and an auxiliary fire alarm, as well as police call and burglar alarm system connected with the main office of the District company. The offices are located at 29 Monument place. The officers are John F. Wallick, superintendent; John G. Wallick, assistant superintendent.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company established its offices in this city November 1. 1885. The offices are located at 9 and 11 South Meridian street.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSIT

STEAM, ELECTRIC AND INTERURBAN RAILROADS—EXPRESS, TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANIES.

Railway Facilities—The great resources of Indianapolis have been made available as elements of progress by the development of transportation facilities that are exceptional in their completeness. The earliest years of the state's history preceded the railway era, and during those first years the towns that were located upon the Ohio river and the lower Wabash had a great advantage over any other of the locations in the state. Soon afterward came the canal building era,



OLD UNION DEPOT, 1887.

when American enterprise manifested itself all over the country in the endeavor to give convenient outlets to the products of the various sections through the medium of artificial waterways, Indiana especially participating in the extensive canal building activity by constructing the Wabash & Erie canal from Toledo to Evansville, 476 miles, which is the longest in the United States, part of which is being held by slack-water navigation on the Maumee and Wabash rivers. The White-water canal, from Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio, to Hagerstown, was also built, and these waterways for many years constituted the principal features, outside of the Ohio river, in the transportation facilities of

the state. The canals are still used to a considerable extent, although the section of the Wabash & Erie canal between Ft. Wayne and Lafayette has not been used for many years. In 1847 the first railroad was completed into Indianapolis, and connected this city with the Ohio river at Madison. This was the beginning, and the transportation facilities have continued to increase, until now there are sixteen completed lines in Indianapolis, connecting in the state with many other lines, which all bring their passengers to one magnificent union depot. The erection of the present union passenger station was begun in 1888. Over 184 passenger trains enter and depart every twenty-four hours, so that the advantages of the city for reaching any railroad point in the country are unsurpassed, the lines that center here radiating like spokes of a wheel in every direction, and the equipment and service on the roads entering Indianapolis representing the very highest quality of convenience, ease and comfort. No capital city in any of the states is more advantageously situated with reference to convenience of access by the citizens of the state, and there are but few county seats in the entire state from which it is not possible to reach Indianapolis and return the same day.

Indianapolis Union Railway Company—The Indianapolis Union Railway Company succeeded in 1883 to the enterprise inaugurated in 1853 by the Union Railway Company. The company operates fourteen miles of track known as the Belt railroad, which is double-tracked and extends around the city, and also has a mile of track in the city, connecting the Belt with the union passenger station, which is also owned by this company. The depot is one of the finest in the United States, has a train shed 300x650 feet, and has a handsome three-story brick building surmounted by a lofty tower, which is a beautiful structure in Romanesque architecture, used for offices and waiting rooms of the depot. The business done by this company is very large. Over one million freight cars are handled annually over the Belt railroad. It was the first switching railroad to be built in the country and transfers freight from factory switches to all roads regardless of distance for one dollar per car, the lowest switching charges in the United States.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company operates two divisions between Indianapolis and Chicago and Louisville via Monon.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway operates two divisions out of this city—Indianapolis to Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Springfield, Ill.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway ("Big Four" route, New York Central lines) operates seven divisions from this city, reaching Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Springfield, Columbus and Benton Harbor.



Bellefontaine & Ind. Depot.



Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Ind. Depot.



Lafayette Depot.



Madison & Ind. Depot.

Pennsylvania Lines operate five divisions running out of this city—Indianapolis to Louisville, to Chicago, to Pittsburg, to St. Louis over the Vandavia line, to Vincennes.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad operates one division out of this city between Indianapolis and Michigan City, connecting with the main line of the road at Tipton, Ind., for points east and west.

The Indianapolis Southern Railway operates between Indianapolis and Effingham, Ill., connecting with the Illinois Central system.

Interurban Railways—Coming into its million-dollar terminal station, the finest in the world, are fourteen independent electric traction lines, connecting with more than twenty-five tributary roads, tapping one of the richest and most densely populated sections of the country and operating over 400 cars in and out of Indianapolis every twenty-four hours, which carry more than five million people annually. Indianapolis secured its first interurban lines in 1900, when two short lines were completed, one between Indianapolis and Greenfield, a distance of sixteen miles, and between Indianapolis and Greenwood, a distance of twelve miles. Today Indianapolis has as its greatest asset the finest electric railway service in the world.

Indiana Union Traction Company operates two divisions out of this city—to Logansport, Ind., to Muncie, Ind., and by connection to Fort Wayne, Ind., Lima, Ohio, Toledo, Detroit and other Indiana, Ohio and Michigan points.

Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company operates five divisions out of this city—eastern division to Richmond, Ind., and by connection to Dayton and other Ohio points, Northwestern division to Lafayette and Crawfordsville, Martinsville division to Martinsville, Brazil division to Terre Haute, and by connection to Sullivan and Clinton, Ind., and to Paris, Ill., Danville division to Danville, Ind.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Company operates two divisions—to Connersville, to Greensburg.

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Company operates one division to Seymour, and by connection to Louisville, Ky.

Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Western Traction Company, "Ben-Hur route," operates one division to Crawfordsville.

Indianapolis, New Castle and Toledo Electric Railway Company operates one division out of the city, and by connection to Muncie and Richmond, Ind.

Fort Wayne and Wabash Valley Traction Company operates two limited trains daily out of Indianapolis to Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ohio Electric Railway operates three limited trains daily to Dayton, Ohio, out of Indianapolis.

Additional Electric Railway Service—In addition the Indiana Union Traction Company operates independent trains to Fort Benjamin



UNION RAILWAY PASSENGER STATION.

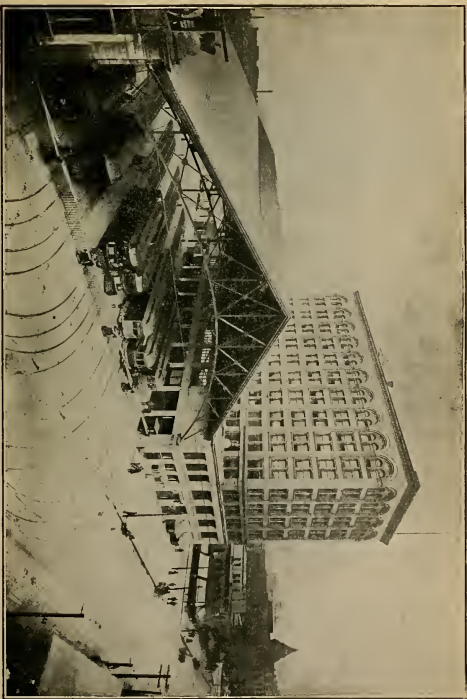
Harrison U. S. army post and to Broad Ripple, one of the most important suburbs and resorts near Indianapolis.

Indianapolis Terminal Station, for the use of the electric roads entering Indianapolis, was the idea of Hugh J. McGowan, president of the Indianapolis Terminal and Traction Company. It is the greatest station of its kind in the world, and was built at a cost of a million dollars. It is not the only monument in this city to the business sagacity and public spirit of this gentleman, as much of the marvelous development made in and about Indianapolis in recent years is due to his energies and enterprise. The building, in addition to being the terminal for all electric traction interests, is one of the finest office structures in the city.

The Indianapolis Terminal and Traction Company—The completeness of the street car service of Indianapolis is one of its most notable features, and for admirable equipment and excellence of service is not excelled in America. Over 135 miles of track are in operation, reaching all sections of the city, parks and suburbs. The first street car line was built in this city in 1864, and from this grew the present magnificent system. Under the management of the present company, which was organized August 4, 1902, many notable improvements and extensions have been made. The company pays \$30,000 annually to the city in addition to the taxes paid on the valuation of its property, and employs about 1,200 men. The fare to any part of the city is fixed at five cents cash, six tickets for twenty-five cents and twenty-five tickets for a dollar, with transfer to all lines.

Cold Storage Facilities—It has not been generally known that Indianapolis is provided with cold storage facilities unequaled by any other city in the interior of the country. It is an important factor in our commerce that perishable goods in transit or intended for distribution in the markets of the middle west can be stored here to better advantage than elsewhere, and when this is made clear to the growers, shippers and handlers of the various classes of food products, tropical and semi-tropical fruits, etc., which find an extensive market in this section, it is doubtful if even our present cold storage capacity will be adequate to the demands upon it.

The Indianapolis Cold Storage Company, the main storage plant in this city, is one of the largest and most complete in America. The building is of brick, stone and steel, seven stories and basement. It contains within its fireproof walls nearly five acres of floor space; it is situated at the junction of the Union Railway tracks and Pennsylvania street, in the business center, in close proximity to the wholesale and commission merchants. Three railroad switches (two of which enter the building) give ample accommodation for twenty-five carloads of merchandise per day, and enable the company to receive and ship



INDIANAPOLIS TERMINAL AND TRACTION COMPANY STATION.

all perishable products within the building. Direct connection with eighteen lines of railroad, which comprise Indianapolis' great system, afford advantages of prompt distribution of produce that no other city can claim. The exterior walls of the building average thirty-six inches thick. The interior being isolated throughout in the most approved manner, perfect control is had over atmospheric conditions. The storage rooms are so arranged that the atmosphere of one can not permeate another. Articles are stored with respect to their peculiar odors, and a stable temperature is steadily maintained, proper attention being given to cleanliness and sanitary conditions of all rooms. Rooms devoted to eggs, to fruits and to delicate products, where an even temperature is necessary, are provided with a brine circulating system, both direct and indirect, and by means of electric fans for the distribution of air a uniform temperature throughout the rooms is secured. There is a complete ventilating system by which all foul air and gases are removed from any room in the building without changing the temperature. A system is also maintained for controlling the humidity of the atmosphere of all rooms where desirable. The entire building is furnished with electric light; no other kind of light is permitted. There are six high-speed elevators, each capable of lifting four thousand pounds, two for each section of the building, which provide equal service and permit a separate handling of articles of high odor. In every desirable or necessary adjunct this immense plant affords to the growers, shippers and handlers of all classes of perishable products an institution for safe, economical and advantageous storage and shipment of their goods unequalled in the United States. The officers of the company are: Linton A. Cox, president; G. A. W. Dodge, treasurer, and Theo. E. Myers, secretary.

Express Companies—The United States Express Company, American Express Company and the Adams Express Company have offices in this city and forward freight directly over their lines and through the agency of other lines throughout this and foreign countries. They also issue money orders and act as purchasing agents.

Transfer and Storage Companies are well represented in Indianapolis and are a necessary and valuable adjunct to its magnificent shipping facilities.

The Hogan Transfer and Storage Company, the foremost in the line in this city, began business in 1892. Wm. J. Hogan, who is the sole owner of the company, began business with one wagon, and today has about thirty wagons for moving furniture, pianos, building materials, machinery, safes, etc., and about five carloads of equipment for hoisting and setting stacks, boilers and engines, safes, machinery, etc. The accompanying engraving is a view of the warehouse where household goods and pianos etc., are stored and packed. Employment



HOGAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANY.

is furnished to one hundred experienced white men, and the endeavor is to please the patron, no matter the size of the job. The business is not confined to Indianapolis but covers the entire state. Among the notable contracts handled by Mr. Hogan are the following: All the vault work in the Indiana, Merchants' and Columbia national banks were placed by him; the Hoe printing presses and linotypes for the Indianapolis News and Indianapolis Star; the marble, elevators, furniture and safes in all the larger buildings of Indianapolis were handled by him, and the entire plant of the Star was handled by him without a cent of damage or a moment lost. He raised six steel stacks for the Anderson, Ind., Wire Nail Company, each stack weighing eleven tons, and were 140 feet in length and six feet in diameter. He has been the official transfer man for the Indiana state fair for the past ten years. Because of his aggressiveness he has been styled "the man who does." His offices are 125 East Market street.

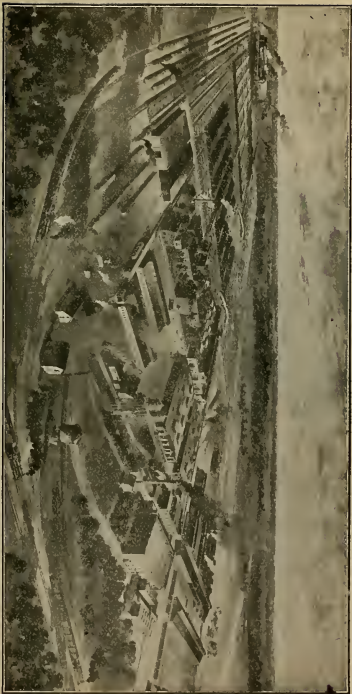
The Belt Railroad and Stock Yard Company of Indianapolis was organized in 1877. The many advantages that Indianapolis possessed for the proper administration of a business of its character impressed those engaged in the live stock trade so forcibly that from the date of its organization the business conducted here has been exceedingly large and constantly growing. The geographical location of the yards has made this the most important point in the country for the unloading, watering and marketing of stock destined for New England and export slaughter. From November 12, 1877, to January 1, 1907, there have been received at the yards over 36,000,000 hogs, 4,000,000 cattle, 3,000,000 sheep and 500,000 horses. The total receipts for 1906 were 1,869,353 hogs, 350,016 cattle, 76,570 sheep and 30,101 horses. The system of railroads centering at Indianapolis makes it the most accessible point in the country for live stock shippers. The great capacity of the yards and the facilities for unloading, resting and reshipping are unequalled

by any other yards in the country, east or west. The Belt Railroad having been built and owned by the Stock Yard Co., gives this market a decided advantage over others in the respect that no terminal charge is ever imposed on the shipper.

The shipper is assured of a prompt service in the handling of his shipments into the yards. Shippers and owners are furnished with separate pens for feeding, watering and resting their stock. All pens are entirely covered with composition gravel roofs, furnishing protection to stock from the storms of winter and the hot suns of summer, which is a very great saving to the shipper in the way of shrinkages in weights, and a great protection in all sorts of weather to buyers and sellers in their daily trade operations. This is a strictly cash market, and is noted the country over for its steady prices and the limited range of its fluctuations as compared with other markets. This company makes but one yardage charge during the entire time stock remains on the market. The only other source of revenue is the charge for feed, from which sources the revenue is derived to cover all expenses incident to the operation and maintenance of the yards, comprising construction and betterments, maintenance of property, cost of hay, corn, oats, weighing of live stock, water-works system, taxes, insurance, fuel, gas electric lighting, tools lost, stock yards cleaning, labor of a vast number of employes; current expenses, such as attorneys' fees, books, stationery, printing, salaries of officers, agents and clerical force and of police and fire departments, interest on bonds and capital invested, all of which expenditure is incurred for the maintenance of this market, and accrues to the direct benefit of its patrons and shippers of live stock. The charges at these yards are lower than at any other yards in the west, there being no yardage charge on live stock in transit unloaded here and destined for other points. The unloading, yarding, watering, feeding and weighing of live stock is done by the company's employes, relieving the shipper from all such care and responsibility. The commission salesmen and buyers on this market enjoy the reputation of being thoroughly reliable. There are between twenty and thirty firms located at the Union Stock Yards.

Stock Yards Hotel—The Exchange hotel connected with the Union Stock Yards under its management offers every accommodation looking to the convenience and comfort of its patrons, at reasonable rates. The hotel has a first-class lunchroom in connection with it, which is kept open day and night. The officers of the company are Sam E. Rauh, president; Julius A. Hanson, vice-president; H. C. Graybill, traffic manager; John H. Holliday, secretary, and H. D. Lane, auditor.

Horse and Mule Auction Barns—The horse and mule market has shown a phenomenal growth since its beginning in the fall of 1896. The new brick barns for the accommodation of this branch of the busi-



BELT RAILROAD AND STOCKYARDS.

ness are considered by all dealers as far surpassing any barns in the entire country. There have been sold on the market since its beginning 443,277 horses. Private as well as auction sales of fancy drivers, coachers, cobs, and park horses are conducted throughout the week by the reliable and energetic firm of the Blair-Baker Horse Co., and the Reardon, Black & Quade Horse Co., who have brought to this market the fullest representation of eastern, southern and European buyers, all of whom concede that with the superb facilities for stabling, handling and speeding horses Indianapolis ranks highest in the whole country and is destined to become one of the world's greatest horse markets.


H. H. Fletcher & Co., live stock commission merchants, is one of



H. H. FLETCHER.

the best known firms doing business at the Union Stock Yards of Indianapolis and it has an established reputation for fair and equal treatment to all patrons. The firm was established by Horace H. Fletcher, who was born on a farm, on which a part of the city of Indianapolis now stands. It does not necessarily follow that Mr. Fletcher is an old man, for the growth of the city has been very rapid and extensive. Mr. Fletcher has been identified with agriculture in its various branches all his life, and ten years ago he established the firm of which he is now the senior member. Charles W. Reynolds is a native of Jacksonville, Ill. His education as a stockman was acquired first

as a country buyer and shipper and afterward as a salesman in Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago yards. Mr. Reynolds' special line is cattle, calves and sheep. Walter A. Moore, third member of the firm, is from Casey, Ill. (Effingham being his birthplace). Early in life he chose the live stock commission business for a vocation and went to the Chicago yards. Sixteen years' experience as a car hog salesman has developed Mr. Moore's talents and ability in this line.



JOURNALISM^{AND} PUBLISHING

**NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND MUSIC PUBLISHING, COUPON AND MERCANTILE
PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.**

Indianapolis had a newspaper before it had mail facilities, roads, or even the most primitive means of regular communication with the outside world. There are at present over ninety daily, weekly, bi-monthly, monthly and quarterly publications issued from this city. In class or industrial publications Indianapolis is exceptionally well represented, some of the most influential journals of their kind in the country being published here. In recent years this city has also become prominent as a book and music publishing center. In the mechanical and manufacturing branches of the printing business it has kept pace with the largest cities in the country, and it affords advantages in the production of blank books, coupon books, bank and county office supplies not excelled elsewhere. There are several large plants located here engaged in this work, and Indianapolis ranks fifth in size as a publishing center in this country.

The Indianapolis News is now the oldest daily paper published in Indianapolis. It was founded by John H. Holliday in 1869, and has had a continuous existence from that date. It was the first two-cent (ten cents a week) daily paper in the West. Though not an old paper, as compared with other publications in the East, yet its career spans practically the period of development of the modern newspaper. From a small four-page affair, for which two cents was charged, it has grown so that now it averages 20 eight-column pages, and on Fridays and Saturdays prints from twenty-eight to thirty-two pages. Its equipment is ample for a paper of this magnitude, requiring twenty-four linotype machines and four presses, two sextuples and two quintuples. Equipment does not make a newspaper, yet a modern plant is a necessity for an up-to-date daily publication.

The News was the first paper, so far as is known, to drive its presses electrically. Mr. Charles J. Jenney made his experiments in this line in the News pressroom, and finding the process practicable, the paper adopted it. For years every piece of machinery in the equipment has had its individual motor.

Few newspapers carry more advertising than does the News. It

averaged for 1906 and 1907, for instance, 74 columns daily, of which 18 columns were classified. It is not, therefore, altogether from choice that the News is a large publication, but its theory is that there should be as much news and editorial matter in the newspaper as there is advertising, and even to approximate this it is necessary to publish a very large paper.

A newspaper's prosperity and influence ought to grow with the city with which it is identified. So with the Indianapolis News. Indianapolis had less than 48,000 people when the News was established. Now the city numbers more than 200,000 and the News prints and sells more than 75,000 copies daily. It has always been an independent paper but never neutral, and is admired by its constituents both for the friends and the enemies it has made. Few of the subscribers to the first copy of this paper, and doubtless none of its early employes, supposed that it would outlive its once powerful rivals. The old Indianapolis Journal and the Indianapolis Sentinel, which had been the morning papers ever since Indianapolis was a city, and which had gained wide influence throughout the state and even the nation, one after the other succumbed. The last one to suspend was the Sentinel which, after an existence of over eighty years, ceased publication in the Spring of 1906. Its physical plant and effects were bought by the News, which had previously also taken over the Indianapolis Press, a comparatively recent and well-equipped afternoon paper.

The News has virtually had but two owners, its founder and his associates, and the present proprietors, Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, the latter of whom is the editor. Change by way of growth in the News has been constant, but the changes for change's sake have been few. There are employes in every department of the paper who have grown up with it. The present General Manager, Hilton U. Brown, began with it as market reporter a quarter of a century ago. The first foreman of the paper, E. H. Perkins, is still living and is still on the pay-roll, though no longer actively at work. His successor, Ed. Harding, of an old and well known tribe of newspaper men, is the second foreman the paper has had. His assistant, William Ellis, and some others of the composing-room force have been with the paper substantially since its organization. The Business Manager, O. R. Johnson, was for many years Telegraph Editor of the paper, and the State Editor, Gideon B. Thompson, has seen two generations of newspaper men come and go, and is still one of the youngest men on the force. The Managing Editor is Richard Smith, long connected with the Associated Press and other news agencies. For many years the News has shown an active interest in the welfare of its carriers. Among the adjuncts of this department is a fully-equipped brass band. One hundred boys are under constant training, from which the band itself, of



INDIANAPOLIS NEWS BUILDING.

about fifty pieces, is recruited. Probably the ablest band master for juvenile organizations in the country has direction of this department—J. B. Vanderwerker.

The paper has frequently demonstrated its interest in affairs collateral to newspaper work. As for instance, it maintains a fresh air station in the summer for children and disabled women. In the winter it hunts out the suffering and sick families and supplies them with coal and medical treatment out of funds contributed by its subscribers. It started a fund with which a monument to General Lawton was built. It sent a correspondent to the Japanese-Russian war. One of its representatives is now traveling around the world. It takes an active part in all municipal and state affairs. The paper is permanently housed at 34-36 West Washington Street, with a fireproof mechanical building in the rear.

The Indianapolis Sun—The first number of the Indianapolis Sun was issued on May 12, 1888. The proprietors were young men from Cleveland and Detroit, who had been educated along the distinct lines of one-cent newspaper work. The first number was a small, six-column, four-page paper, and it contained local matter principally. The Sun was so well received by the Indianapolis public that it was soon enlarged to a seven-column paper. In 1893—in the midst of the panic—it had progressed to a degree that warranted it in adding a fast perfecting press to its equipment. When the panic had passed into history the Sun became an eight-page paper, six columns to the page, and its success in a field that had witnessed the rise and fall of many daily newspapers attracted attention all over the state. On January 29, 1901, the Sun's plant and buildings were destroyed by fire, but the paper was issued daily and on time from the Indianapolis Journal office. In the meantime an elegant new three-story building was erected on the old site at 123-125 East Ohio street, and equipped with the best printing material obtainable, including a fast quadruple Hoe press, capable of printing 48,000 papers per hour. On May 8 the Sun occupied its new building and enjoyed the advantages of its improved facilities. Since that time its strides forward have been more marked than formerly. The Sun has always been independent in politics, giving its indorsement to competent candidates rather than party tickets. Its influence in this field has always been marked. It has also been a consistent advocate and supporter of the best interests of Indianapolis. In its twenty years of life it has been enlarged to about five times its original size, and has broadened from a local paper to one of general and comprehensive strength. Aside from its home force, it has correspondents and readers all over the state and receives a total of 15,000 words of telegraph from all parts of the world daily. Its present editor and manager is Fred L. Purdy; business manager, A. C. Keifer,



THE INDIANAPOLIS SUN BUILDING.

and managing editor, W. L. Burns. Messrs. Purdy and Keifer were among the original projectors of the Sun, and have contributed largely to its success.

The Indianapolis Star was established in 1903, the first issue appearing on June 6th. The first home of the paper was at 115 East Ohio Street in an eight-room building that for years had done service as a residence. In these cramped quarters the editorial and mechanical forces conducted their work, the business department having rooms several doors east. On Sept. 27th of that year the editorial and art departments, together with the composing room forces and pressmen, were removed to the Sentinel building on South Illinois Street. The paper was published from here until March 22, 1904, when it took possession of the four-story building at the corner of Circle and Market Streets, known as the Hendricks block or Iroquois Hotel, and began publication on its own presses and with all departments assembled in one building. Immediately after it was started the Star associated itself with the Muncie Star and the Terre Haute Express, now the Terre Haute Star, the three forming the chain of papers known as the Star League. At the time the Star was established there were already four other English daily newspapers in the city. It was the belief of the Star management that though each of these papers had merit in their own respective ways, none of them fully met the needs or successfully filled the requirements of the general public. From the first, therefore, the endeavor was to meet the popular taste, and its success in this direction is proved by the fact that in one month after its first issue it had 27,249 bona fide subscribers; in three months it had 41,645; in six months 70,836, and in one year 80,644. In February, eight months after it was started, its circulation passed that of any other Indiana newspaper. The circulation growth steadily continued, and the average daily circulation for March, 1907, was 100,000. On June 8, 1904, the Star management bought the Indianapolis Journal, its morning contemporary, a high-class newspaper established as a weekly in 1823 and as a daily in 1850. The Journal was merged with the Star and some of its best features incorporated in the latter paper. In February, 1906, the Star bought the Sunday Sentinel and combined it with the Sunday Star. Thus the Star became the only Sunday and only morning newspaper in Indianapolis. In October, 1904, the three papers composing the Star League passed into the hands of its present management, under whose administration the Indianapolis, Muncie and Terre Haute papers have achieved even more marked popularity and success than in their earlier history. In June, 1907, the Indianapolis Star removed to its present quarters at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and New York Streets, a building built especially for its use, and one of the most completely equipped and commodious newspaper establishments in the country. The Star is independent in politics.



INDIANAPOLIS STAR BUILDING.

The Reader Magazine—Early in 1904 The Bobbs-Merrill Company acquired The Reader Magazine, a periodical which had made its slender beginnings in New York. The editorial and business offices were transferred to Indianapolis and the magazine was henceforth printed by The Hollenbeck Press, a corporation affiliated with The Bobbs-Merrill Company. Under the control of the firm The Reader has grown into a splendid illustrated monthly, at once entertaining and informative, influential in its opinions and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of America. The Reader is a force in public affairs. It contains serial stories that invariably become the country's most popular novels, short stories by the best writers, feature articles of an intensely personal and concrete interest by distinguished men and women who know whereof they speak, and editorial comment that is trenchant, sensible and enthusiastic. Its circulation is national, its advertising of the highest class.

The Home Magazine was inaugurated by The Bobbs-Merrill Company in May, 1906, as a result of the consolidation of *Madame*, the official organ of The National Council of Women, with The Home Magazine, founded by Mrs. John A. Logan in Washington in 1886. This new and greater Home Magazine was designed along original lines to appeal to every member of the family circle. Its interest centers in the home as an institution. It regards everything in its relation to the home. Its fiction is for the delight of all the group that gathers around the lamp in the sitting room. Its departments are conducted by men and women of authority, with the direct purpose of showing how to make the home more comfortable, more attractive, more interesting. They are not technical, but practical; not for the expert, but for the home-lover; not for the millionaire, but for men and women of moderate means. These departments cover such subjects as cookery, housebuilding, interior decoration, housekeeping, floriculture and vegetable garden, the horse and the stable, poultry and the kennel, fashions, embroidery and needlework, health and hygiene. All the departments are fully illustrated. Like The Reader, The Home Magazine is printed in Indianapolis by The Hollenbeck Press, which is taxed to its utmost capacity to complete the long monthly run of hundreds of thousands of copies. The best advertisers of America use, and continue to use, the columns of The Home Magazine.

The Indianapolis Trade Journal, established in 1890 by William H. Robson, editor and publisher, represents the jobbing interests of the city, and circulates throughout the middle west.

The Daily Reporter, published by the Reporter Publishing Company, makes a specialty of court news, etc.

The Indianapolis Daily Live Stock Journal is devoted to the interests of shippers and is published at the Union Stock Yards.

The German Daily Telegraph and Tribune, established 1865, is the only German and the oldest daily newspaper published in this city. It is independent-democratic in politics, and is a member of the Associated Press. It is published by the Gutenberg Co. The Sunday Spottvogel, a humorous and literary paper, established in 1865, is also published by this company.

Other Publications are numerous, embracing weekly, semi-monthly and monthly issues, among which are a number of the most influential trade journals in America.

The Clay-Worker was established in January, 1884, by Mr. J. J. W. Billingsley, F. W. Patton and Theo. A. Randall. Mr. Randall soon afterwards acquired a controlling interest and has edited and managed the magazine ever since. Under his direction the Clay-Worker has attained a world-wide reputation, having subscribers in every civilized country. Through the influence of the Clay-Worker and its editor the National Association of Brick Manufacturers was established in 1886, and has proven a potent factor in advancing the brick industry. Mr. Randall has been secretary of the association since its organization. In 1897 the Clay-Worker was instrumental in establishing a school for clayworkers at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and at the national convention held there in 1899 the American Ceramic Society was organized. Indeed, the Clay-Worker has been intimately connected with every progressive move made in the world of ceramics since it was established twenty-three years ago, and has made Indianapolis a household word in many localities where but for it the people would scarcely know that the Hoosier capital was on the map. It was the first paper in the world published in the interest of clay-workers. Mr. Randall is still secretary of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association and the Clay-Worker remains unequalled in its field.

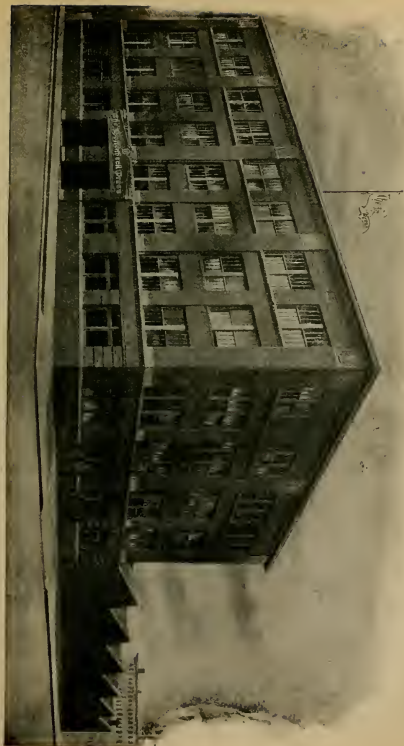
Municipal Engineering, published by Municipal Engineering Company, the best and most important magazine devoted to the particular field which it fills, was established in 1890. It is recognized as the foremost representative of the interests connected with the improvement of cities, embracing the field of paving, sewerage, waterworks, parks, etc. It circulates throughout the United States, Canada and foreign countries. From an unpretentious journal of sixteen pages it has grown to a magazine of nearly 180 pages. Its editorial policy has been to rely on men whose technical education and experience have distinguished them as best qualified to discuss questions treated in the magazine, and civil engineers, analytical chemists, contractors and others who have achieved the distinction of being foremost in their class, are among its contributors. The officers of the company are: William Fortune, president; Charles C. Brown, editor, and W. P. Cosgrove, advertising manager. The company also publishes the directory of the

American Cement Industries, the standard reference and credit rating book of the cement field. They also publish the Hand-Book for Cement Users and various other publications. A branch office is conducted in New York City.

The Bobbs-Merrill Company, publishers, booksellers and stationers, traces its existence back without a break to the house founded in 1838 by Samuel Merrill, one of the earliest citizens of Indianapolis. The present officers of the corporation are: W. C. Bobbs, President; John J. Curtis, Vice-President; Charles W. Merrill, Secretary and Treasurer. The Indianapolis offices are at 9-11 West Washington Street. The New York office is at 34 Union Square; the Chicago office at 337 Marquette Building. In the course of nearly three-quarters of a century the business has developed until now it embraces the following departments:

Retail Department: Books and Stationery—The large, friendly, well-lighted store invites customers ranging from the man who wants a pen point to the man who wants a whole library of books. It aims to have at hand or at easy call every book published. To accomplish this necessitates the carrying of an exceptionally heavy stock in every field of literary effort. Towers of recent novels line the aisles. On the many tables and in the shelves, to which the customer has free access, are to be found innumerable editions of the standard authors, and the works of note in poetry, art, belles lettres, religion, science, etc., etc. In the rear of the store the handsome booth erected by the firm at the St. Louis Exposition has been made over into a Book Nook, where the book-lover may browse at his leisure among rare first editions and editions de luxe, write his letters in peace and discuss with his cronies the progress of the world. On the magazine counter are displayed the current issues of one hundred and eighty-six periodicals. The stationery side is no less complete, including, besides the expected equipment in the commercial and society branches, the best of fine engraving, all sorts of filing devices and an elaborate assortment of brass, copper and leather goods.

Law Book Department—As publishers of law books The Bobbs-Merrill Company ranks among the very greatest houses in the world. This department maintains a large staff of editors exclusively at work upon the preparation of its books, and a selling force equally large to dispose of them. Among its publications are many of the standard legal treatises, books that are accepted as authority in both England and America. Its list of authors contains the names of the most prominent legal writers in the United States, including Judges Leonard A. Jones, Seymour D. Thompson, Byron K. Elliott, R. M. Benjamin, John M. Van Fleet and John H. Gillette. One of the most important undertakings of the house has been the compilation of Burns' Indiana Statutes,



which has had a continuous influence on the legislative and judicial history of the state. Among the legal educational works are the books of Professors Horace L. Wilgus, James H. Brewster, Charles A. Graves, V. H. Roberts and E. H. Woodruff. In addition to works of its own publication the Law Book Department carries a complete stock of the lines of other law publishers. It engages also in the publication of textbooks for commercial schools.

Publishing Department: In the last ten years The Bobbs-Merrill Company's list of general publications has been lengthened and strengthened until it has made Indianapolis rank third among the publishing centers of America, surpassed only by New York and Boston, and until, furthermore, it has made publishing rank third among the industries of the city. While this list embraces the works of authors from every quarter of the country, The Bobbs-Merrill Company has been particularly active in the recent remarkable development of literary output in the Middle West. The heart and center of this development is Indiana, and among the distinguished writers of the state whose books have been published by the firm are James Whitcomb Riley, Benjamin Harrison, David Turpie, Daniel W. Voorhees, Albert J. Beveridge, Maurice Thompson, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Meredith Nicholson, George Ade, Elizabeth Miller and John T. McCutcheon. The success of the department has been achieved by the acceptance of only clean, wholesome and spirited manuscripts, by the frank application of commercial methods to the sale of the books and by the exercise of originality in promotion and advertising.

The Hollenbeck Press, one of the most notable printing establishments in the city, was established by C. E. Hollenbeck, successor to Carlon & Hollenbeck. This is one of the oldest establishments in the city and has always enjoyed the distinction of producing fine work, and has had a continuous existence since 1864. The new plant at the northwest corner of Market and New Jersey streets was erected in 1904. It was built especially for the business and is equipped with the most modern printing machinery and appliances for the production of large edition work. The line of work done by this house embraces everything in job, book and publication printing and binding, and the character of the work done is not excelled in this country. Many of the well-known illustrated publications published in this city are issued from this press and are fine examples of first-class printing. About 150 persons are employed in the various departments. The officers of the company are: W. C. Bobbs, president; C. W. Merrill, treasurer, and R. E. Darnaby, manager.

Levey Bros. & Co.—The growth of a community is the growth of its institutions, and no other concern in the city has contributed more liberally to greater Indianapolis than Levey Bros. & Co., Inc. For

LEVEY



U. S. BANK NOTE COMPANY, OPERATED BY LEVEY BROS. & CO.

sixty years the name "Levey" has been identified with the bank supply business, and there is not a bank in the United States that is not familiar with it.

In 1848 the business was founded in Madison, Ind., by Wm. P. Levey. In the early days the field was limited. Banks were not so numerous, and the business of Levey Bros. & Co. was comparatively small. It was necessarily confined to Indiana and adjacent states, but back of it there were men who saw the great possibilities in the growth of the country, and the business was aggressively carried into constantly widening territory. Today Levey Bros. & Co. cover every state in the Union, Canada and our island possessions, and are conceded to occupy the foremost position in the manufacture of bank supplies.

Two separate manufacturing plants take care of this enormous business. The main factory, shown by the illustration, is located at Ohio and Senate Avenue, on the famous State House Square. Here every detail of lithographing, printing, embossing and binding is handled. Every manufacturing department is located on one floor, under saw-tooth skylights, and every facility and appliance known to the stationery manufacturing business is employed. The accounting, advertising, correspondence, order and mailing departments of this concern make up one of if not the largest office force of any manufacturing concern in the city.

At Willard and Merrill Streets is located the Furniture and Fixture factory, where bank interior fittings are made exclusively. This factory has built fixtures for financial institutions in every state in the Union, and in addition has equipped banks in Manila, P. I.; Juneau, Alaska, and Ponce, Porto Rico. There is no other bank supply house in the country that can handle the equipping of a bank from the vacant room to the opening for business, every detail of such equipping being accomplished under one management and without subletting any part of the contract. Just how phenomenal has been the growth of this concern can be appreciated when it is known that it is operated entirely on the mail order plan. Levey Bros. & Co. do not have any traveling salesmen.

The building of this business to its present magnitude has not been an easy task. The result has been achieved in the face of steadily increasing competition, and is due to close and watchful attention to the enormous detail of the business, and to the ability of the management to direct the application of the most economical and practical mechanical inventions in manufacturing.

Thornton-Levey Co.—Established twenty-five years ago as a small stationery store, the firm of Thornton-Levey has grown to be one of the leading manufacturing industries of Indianapolis, employing over one hundred people. The amount of business transacted by this firm in

U. S. BANK FURNITURE CO., OPERATED BY LEVEY BROS. & CO.





THORNTON-LEVEY CO.

wholesale and retail commercial stationery is more than that of all similar houses in Indianapolis combined. In addition to this, the manufacturing establishment includes a modernly equipped printing office, ruling room, blank book bindery and lithographing and engraving departments. It has been the special pride of this company to use nothing but the very highest grade and latest improved machinery, and the quality of work produced attests the wisdom of this "nothing-but-the-best" policy.

Every office requirement of the up-to-date business man is carried in stock ready for immediate delivery, and the name of Thornton-Levey Co. is known throughout the entire length and breadth of Indiana. Commercial stationery, county and township records and supplies of all kinds, bank printing and lithographing, and catalog and booklet printing. In these lines Thornton-Levey Company stands pre-eminent as manufacturers of strictly high-class goods and at reasonable prices.

The general offices are located at the corner of Pennsylvania and Maryland streets, in the heart of the wholesale district, and within convenient walking distance of both the Union Depot and the Inter-urban Station. Out of town customers are requested to call and make

it their headquarters while in Indianapolis, and a day seldom passes without from twenty to fifty customers dropping in from all over the state.

Indianapolis can well be proud of having such a complete office equipment repository.

Allison Coupon Company—An enterprise of Indianapolis which has attained world-wide fame and patronage is the Allison Coupon Company, conducting business at 536-8 East Market street, as manufacturers of coupon books. The business was established in 1887 by the



ALLISON COUPON COMPANY.

late N. S. Allison, and in August, 1893, the present company was incorporated. Has a paid-in capital stock and surplus of \$150,000.00, the officers being: John S. Berryhill, president; Wallace S. Allison, secretary, and D. C. Allison, superintendent. The premises utilized comprise a three-story and basement brick structure, 50x205 feet in dimensions, and there is a complete equipment of machinery adapted to the business, and eighty hands are employed in the extensive operations of the company. They manufacture coupon books for railroad eating houses and railroad systems, street railways, merchants, ice companies, restaurants, commissary stores, clubs and various other uses; their coupon books being arranged upon methods which have been

approved by experience and are recognized as the best devices of their kind. The demand for them has not only extended all over the United States but practically all over the world with an extensive foreign demand.

Indianapolis Electrotpe Foundry, 341 to 349 E. Market Street, was established in 1875. In 1888 it was incorporated under the laws of Indiana with a paid capital of \$15,000, A. W. Marshall being the president; Geo. L. Davis, vice-president; D. G. Wiley, secretary and treasurer. The officers are thoroughly practical and able business men, fully conversant with every detail of this industry. They have recently removed to their new building located at the corner of Market and New Jersey Streets, where they have a model plant, well lighted, well ventilated and equipped with the latest improved machinery and appliances. They do a general line of electrotyping and nickeldotyping and make a specialty of high grade work. Their long experience and modern equipment and the special methods they employ place them in the front ranks in their line. As evidence of this, they have a large trade among the consumers of their product who appreciate quality. Their nickeldotypes from halftones are far above the average and are as nearly perfect as can be made. In addition to their electrotyping and nickeldotyping business they carry a line of printers' supplies, consisting of cabinets, cases, stones, leads, slugs, brass rule, etc. They carry only the best grades, each article being made by the leading manufacturer in the line. The goods in this department are sold at manufacturers' prices and satisfaction guaranteed. The policy of this company is that every customer must have full value for his money, prompt service and courteous treatment, and a conscientious effort is made by the management to see that this policy is carried out.

The Indianapolis Engraving and Electrotyping Co. was established in 1894. About two years ago the company was completely reorganized. The quality of the output they insisted upon demanded a plant strictly up to date in every particular. To meet this demand the building at New Jersey and Market streets, in which they are now located, was erected, planned to meet every requirement for quality, speed and economy; the equipment installed containing every modern device to aid in achieving the best results. Operating this they have a force of skilled workmen with the knowledge, taste and training which fits them to utilize their plant and equipment to its utmost capacity. Probably the greatest factor in the remarkable success of this concern, which in the last two years has more than doubled its business, is found in the fact that in direct control of each department is one of the proprietors, each of whom is a progressive, thoroughly competent man in his line who insists that what should be done must be done. As a direct result of this arrangement very superior results have



INDIANAPOLIS ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY.

been attained, together with the greatest economy in the production of the work; also a promptness in handling work which is responsible in a very large measure for the satisfaction they are giving their customers. It is generally conceded that they occupy the foremost position in their line of work, which includes the making of printing plates by all methods—halftones, zinc etchings, wood engravings, duotones, three-color halftones, etc. They are leaders in illustrating, designing, mechanical retouching, wash drawing, pen drawing, etc., having in their employ a large number of talented and capable artists, each of whom is a specialist in some particular line. Mr. H. W. Ballard is president; E. C. Ropkey, secretary, and W. S. Allen, treasurer.

F. E. Quick, Photographer—Photography is a many-sided art, and there are few among the professional classes that have brought their work up to that point where it is looked upon as art. It is for this reason that the work of the genuine artist is notable. Mr. Quick is an artist photographer. Many examples of his work abound in this city and they are all easily recognized by the character he gives his pictures. Mr. Quick was for a number of years the staff photographer of the *Indiana Sentinel*. He has in his possession a fine collection of the notable views in and about Indianapolis, copies of which he has sent to many countries. Many of the views on foreign postals of Indianapolis are from his camera. Those wanting work of this character in view or commercial photography should correspond with him. Many of the views in Hyman's Handbook were made by Mr. Quick. Address 229 Massachusetts avenue, or 'phone Main 827.

Indiana Electrottype Company—This company was established in 1893, and is one of the largest concerns in the state engaged in the production of electrotypes, stereotypes, wood-and process engraving. A special feature of this concern is the production of "nickle-types," an



INDIANA ELECTROTTYPE COMPANY.

advanced method for duplicating half-tones and other engraving. The company is located at 23 and 25 West Pearl street. The company's plant is equipped with the latest and most modern appliances, enabling it to handle the largest contract with speed and economy and guaranteeing the best of work-

manship. The members of the company are C. A. Patterson, John B. Fleck and Joseph E. Fleck.

H. C. Bauer Engraving Company, 107-109 South Pennsylvania street, designers, engravers, electrottypers and printing plate manufacturers, established in 1880, is one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the state, where printing plates by every known process are manufactured with rare skill and excellence. Many of the engravings used in Hyman's Handbook of Indianapolis are the products of this institution. A large force of skilled and experienced artists are employed in the various departments. Designs are furnished for catalogues and all kinds of book illustrations, requiring wood, zinc or half-tone engraving, which is a leading specialty of this house, and the ample facilities which it commands enables it to handle the largest contracts with promptness and at prices as low as is consistent with high grade workmanship. The wax process is employed in the produc-

tion of map work, charts, diagrams, etc., which produces results not attainable in any other method. The trade of this firm extends throughout this state and adjoining territory, where it enjoys an established reputation for first-class workmanship.

Wm. B. Burford, Printer, Lithographer and Binder, 38 South Meridian street and 17, 19, 21 and 23 West Pearl street—This is one of the oldest and largest general printing establishments in the city. It was founded in 1862 by Wm. Braden, with Miles W. Burford as silent partner. In 1871 Mr. M. W. Burford retired from the firm and turned his interest over to his

son, Wm. B. Burford, and in 1875 Mr. Wm. B. Burford purchased Mr. Braden's interest, and has continued as sole proprietor since. The present plant is an extensive one, embracing printing, binding, lithographing, blank book manufacturing, steel, copper and photo-engraving departments. Each department is fitted with the very latest improved machinery, insuring speed and econ-



FACTORY OF WM. B. BURFORD.

omy in the production of work, and are the largest and most complete in their various lines in the state. The printing department is equipped with typesetting machines and fifteen cylinder presses and automatic feeders; one Harris automatic envelope press, with a capacity of more than 15,000 envelopes per hour; a steam steel die press, with a capacity of 5,400 per hour. In the lithograph printing department are five steam lithographic presses. This is undoubtedly one of the largest and best equipped plants for printing of all kinds in the west. For over twenty years Mr. Burford has had the contract for furnishing all the lithographing, blank books, stationery, printing and binding for the State of Indiana; also for more than forty counties in the state. The stationery department and offices are located at 38 South Meridian street, where a complete line of stationery and cabinet index filing devices are carried, and the factory is situated in the rear, a large six-story structure, built specially for its purpose, at 17, 19, 21 and 23 West Pearl street. Over 250 people are employed in the various departments, and the trade extends throughout the central west.

The W. H. Bass Photo Co., Commercial Photographers, located at 308-310 South New Jersey street, was established by the James Bayne Co. in 1897 and was bought by W. H. Bass, the present owner, in 1899. The building they occupy, which is also owned by Mr. Bass, was designed and erected especially for this business. It has a floor space of 3,000 square feet and the largest skylight and operating-room in the state. Their equipment of lenses and photo-apparatus is the best for the purpose the market affords. The day of sunlight printing is a past



process and this firm is fully equipped for doing all kinds of work by artificial light apparatus, especially designed for the purpose. While the photographing of furniture, beds and machinery is their main line, they do a large general photographic business and have probably more negatives of Indianapolis than all of the other photographers of the city, and are the only ones who have a full photographic representation of Crown Hill Cemetery.

The Quick Photo & Engraving Co.—An advanced step in the art of making printing plates was taken by this firm when photography


and photo-engraving was combined in one business. As in all things American, a constantly improved standard is demanded in the printer's art, highly efficient illustrations is the order of the day in all business. Our plan embraces the delivery of the finished product, keeping the entire process of photography, retouching, etching, half-toning and printing constantly before the observation of artists and experts in the various departments. This makes one concern responsible for perfect results, and the old-time comedy farce between the printer and the engraver and the photographer in shifting responsibility for error and bad results upon each other has been swept away. Our photographic department is complete in every detail, equipped for all kinds of commercial and view photography, enlargements and view photography. We are specialists in supplying and photographing models for general illustrating purposes and have in stock over 4,000 stock negatives of parks, public buildings and beautiful scenery about Indianapolis. The



STAFFORD ENGRAVING COMPANY.

art department is prepared to make all kinds of illustrations, designs and drawings, to retouch and prepare machinery and other copy for the engraver. Our engraving department is equipped for the making of the highest quality in one, two, three and four-color half-tones, zinc etchings and embossing dies. We are not printers, but knowing the quality of our printing plates, we are in a position to demand and get the best quality from the printer. We shoulder this responsibility for our customers at no greater cost to them, making ourselves responsible for results. Our location is 77 North New Jersey street. Both phones.

Stafford Engraving Company—Among the country's leading engraving and illustrating houses may be placed the Stafford Engraving Company, Century Building, Indianapolis. The policy of the firm is to do the very highest grade of work in all departments, equal to any that can be procured in any establishment in the east. This has necessitated the employment of very high salaried men, many of whom are induced to leave lucrative positions in leading New York, Philadelphia and Chicago houses. The merit of the output is evidenced by the character of the customers, being a class that demand the best to be had, and the constantly growing business. It is probable that no house in New York can show a more satisfactory line of samples of mechanical work than this concern now has on exhibition. Each artist employed is a specialist in some one particular line, and to this may be ascribed much of the firm's success. Anything that a catalogue, magazine, book, hanger, label or poster may require in the way of an artistic creation this firm is prepared to do and guarantee satisfaction. The plates turned out by the Stafford Engraving Company are always clean, bright, brilliant and possess unsurpassed printing qualities. A printer can do a good job from this firm's plates for less money than he can an ordinary job from inferior plates, as less make-ready and washing-up is required. Six competent men with assistants are employed in the office and every detail of each order is carefully watched from the time an order is entered until finished. A new department has been installed for color work, three and four color halftone plates being produced by color experts from New York and Chicago. It is expected that the concern will stand alongside the best houses in the country in this line of work. It is safe to say that no house of the kind gives more uniform satisfaction to its customers than the Stafford Engraving Company. Its president, E. E. Stafford, established the business in 1890.



FINANCIAL INSURANCE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS

**BANKS, BROKERS, CLEARING-HOUSE, TRUST AND SECURITY COMPANIES,
SAFETY DEPOSIT, INSURANCE COMPANIES, REAL ESTATE, ETC.**

Banking in Indianapolis—The history of banking in Indianapolis dates back to the early days of the city, when a private bank was started; but the first chartered bank was the State Bank of Indiana, which was chartered in 1834 with a capital of \$1,600,000. The charter was to run twenty-five years and half of the capital stock was to be taken by the state, which raised the money by the sale of bonds. The state's share of the dividends, after paying the bonds, was to go to the establishment of a general school fund, and this was the foundation of the excellent endowment of Indiana's public schools. The investment ultimately yielded to the state \$3,700,000 after the payment of the bank bonds. The main bank and one of its branches were located in Indianapolis, beginning business November 26, 1832. The first president of this bank was Samuel Merrill, with whom were associated Calvin Fletcher, Seaton W. Norris, Robert Morrison and Thomas R. Scott as directors. In 1840 the bank removed to its new building at Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. The Indianapolis branch was organized with Hervey Bates, president, and B. F. Morris, cashier. After the charter expired, the Bank of the State of Indiana was chartered, the interest of the state being withdrawn and Hugh McCulloch, who was later secretary of the treasury of the United States, became president of the bank, which remained in business, with seventeen branches, until the inauguration of the national banking system, when the various branches were merged into different national banks in their respective localities. The bank facilities of Indianapolis are furnished by six national banks, with resources of more than \$34,000,000, and six trust companies, with capital and resources in excess of more than \$14,000,000, in addition to private banks, most of which are devoted more especially to investment banking and the loaning of money on mortgages for clients. There is no city in the country where the banks are of higher standing than in Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis Clearing-house Association, which is composed of the leading banks of the city, showed bank clearings for twelve months ending September 30, 1907, amounting to \$411,412,111.26 from all of the national banks.

Fletcher National Bank—The oldest bank in the city and the one carrying the largest deposits, commemorates by its name the connection with the institution of one of Indiana's pioneer financiers, Stoughton A. Fletcher. It was organized as a private bank in 1839 by the firm of S. A. Fletcher & Co., and has ever been recognized throughout Indiana for its high efficiency and strength, and no other institution in the state has more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people.

The history of the "Fletcher Bank," as it is familiarly called, is inseparably identified with the history of the city itself. The few contemporary institutions of its earlier days are remembered only by the oldest citizen of Indianapolis, and it has witnessed the growth of the small community of sixty-eight years ago into the largest inland city in America. During all these years it has constantly enjoyed the fullest measure of public confidence, passing through every period of general financial stringency with stability unshaken and credit unimpaired.

On March 28, 1898, the bank was reorganized under the national banking act as the Fletcher National Bank, but the personnel of the management under which it has remained is such that it retains the peculiar individuality which attaches to the pioneer banks of the state. Its statement dated May 20, 1907, showed capital stock of \$500,000; and the bank had accumulated a surplus fund of \$500,000, while it held deposits of over \$8,000,000 and had total resources of a little less than \$10,000,000. The bank is located in East Washington street, in the stone structure known as the Fletcher Bank building. It is a five-story and basement building, of which the bank occupies the ground floor and basement for banking offices and safety deposit vaults. The bank conducts all of the departments of commercial banking, making loans and discounts, buying and selling government bonds and exchange, issuing foreign drafts and letters of credit and making commercial loans. The safe deposit vaults are equipped in the most approved and modern manner and afford excellent facilities for the safe-keeping of papers and valuables. The officers of the bank are: Stoughton J. Fletcher, president; Stoughton A. Fletcher, vice-president; William A. Hughes, vice-president; Charles Latham, cashier; Ralph K. Smith, assistant cashier, and G. H. Mueller, assistant cashier.

Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana—It is of great importance to a business center to have banking facilities adequate for the requirements of its business. One of the leading banks in the state of Indiana is the Indiana National Bank, which dates its inception back to 1865. It is the direct descendant of an honorable ancestry, the State Bank of Indiana, one of the earliest and most widely known banks of the west, which was chartered by special act of the legislature in 1834. At this time, when the state was being slowly settled with hardy settlers from the East and South, and when currency was scarce, an institu-



FLETCHER NATIONAL BANK.

tion of such strength and character was a great aid in marketing the rich products of these new and distant settlements. Upon the expiration of its charter, in 1856, this bank was succeeded by the Bank of the State of Indiana, with branches in Lawrenceburg, Madison, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, Richmond and other places. In an address before the American Bankers' Association at Detroit, Mr. William C. Cornwell, an eminent financial writer, said: "It was one of the best banks the world has ever known," it lived through two terrible panics, never suspending specie payments. It is a matter of history that the Chemical Bank of New York, the State Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, and the Bank of the State of Indiana, were actually the only banks in the United States that did not suspend payment during the panic of 1857.

When the civil war had reached its height, the government proposed the organization of national banks, and the directors of the local branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana organized the Indiana National Bank, with George Tousey, president, and David E. Snyder, cashier. From the beginning it greatly prospered. Mr. Volney T. Malott bought the controlling interest in the Indiana National Bank in the year 1882, and has been the president for over twenty-five years. He, however, has been engaged in the banking business for fifty years, starting as teller in Wooley's bank at the age of seventeen. Mr. Malott is a shrewd and farseeing financier, being progressive and conservative, and has had for officers men of the highest integrity and business ability. Mr. Wm. Coughlen was vice-president from 1882 to 1894, Mr. George B. Yandes from 1894 to 1896, and Mr. Edward L. McKee from 1896 to 1904. Mr. McKee was succeeded by Mr. Henry Eitel, who is now vice-president. Mr. Edward B. Porter, cashier, has been with the bank twenty-two years.

The growth of the bank since Mr. Malott bought control has been phenomenal. The capital stock in 1882 was \$300,000 and surplus \$70,000. In August, 1901, the capital stock was increased from earnings to \$1,000,000, and surplus \$250,000. The board of directors for a number of years was composed of Volney T. Malott, Wm. Coughlen, R. S. McKee, George Merritt, W. J. Holliday, George B. Yandes, Chas. H. Brownell and George T. Porter, and they all gave valuable assistance to the growth and prosperity of the bank and guided it safely through panics and financial disturbances.

On January 12, 1897, the Indiana National Bank moved into its new home, the present magnificent building, which was erected at a cost of \$300,000. The building is of classic architecture, somewhat resembling the Bank of England. It is conveniently located and is one of the very few fireproof structures of this kind in Indiana. Its immense vaults are built of laminated chrome steel overlapping plates, no cast steel or chilled steel entering into their construction.



INDIANA NATIONAL BANK.

The officers of the bank are Mr. Volney T. Malott, president; Mr. Henry Eitel, vice-president; Mr. Edward B. Porter, cashier, and Mr. Edward D. Moore, assistant cashier. The present board of directors is composed of Volney T. Malott, George B. Yandes, W. J. Holliday, Chas. H. Brownell, John H. Holliday, Hiram P. Wasson, Edward L. McKee and Arthur V. Brown. The capital stock is \$1,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$900,000, all from earnings, besides paying dividends; deposits, \$7,000,000; loans, \$4,500,000, and resources about \$10,000,000.

The Merchants' National Bank was established in 1865. A distinction this bank enjoys that is, perhaps, without parallel in the annals of banking in this country is the fact that its present chief officers entered the services of the bank as messenger boys, and worked up through various capacities to their present positions. John P. Frenzel has served the bank forty years, twenty years of which has been as president. During that period he has stood out as one of the prominent figures in national, state and local financial movements and through whose instrumentality much of the city's progress in this direction is due. He was the pioneer in the movement that has given Indianapolis its splendid trust companies, having been conspicuous in the work that secured the passage of the law under which all of the fiduciary institutions are incorporated, particularly the Indiana Trust Company, of which he is president. Mr. Otto N. Frenzel has seen thirty-eight years' service with the bank, and Oscar F. Frenzel thirty-four years. Under their administration the bank has become one of the largest and most influential financial institutions in the state. The Merchants' National Bank began with a capital of \$100,000. Its first cashier was Volney T. Malott. Its first charter expired in 1885, but was extended twenty years, and again extended for twenty years in 1905. During the period of the first charter, \$279,000 in dividends were declared and \$20,000 was set aside as a surplus fund with which the bank started upon its new lease. Its capital stock now is \$1,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$839,255.71; total resources, \$9,391,264.63, and a deposit line in excess of \$6,000,000—a large proportion of which represents individual and mercantile deposits. The policy of the bank is conservative and its business is confined strictly to commercial banking. On October 1, 1907, the ninetyeth dividend was declared, making the total amount of dividends paid \$1,386,724.13; in addition \$500,000 has been added to the surplus of the bank, showing an accumulation of profits during the forty-two years of its existence of \$2,225,000, on an average capital of \$310,000. The officers of the bank are O. N. Frenzel, president; J. P. Frenzel, first vice-president; Fred Fahmley, second vice-president; O. F. Frenzel, cashier; J. P. Frenzel, Jr., assistant cashier. The directors are J. F. Failey, Fred Fahmley, Albert Lieber, Paul H. Krauss, J. P. Frenzel, O. N. Frenzel and Henry Wetzel.



THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

The Merchants' National Bank is most fittingly emphasizing its long and successful career in the erection of its new bank and office building at the corner of Washington and Meridian streets. When completed it will not only contain the finest and best appointed banking rooms, but will be the most conspicuous business and office structure in the city. It will be a sixteen-story building, and the structure has been designed in accordance with the latest practice in the matter of office buildings and will include all of the very latest improvements. One half of the ground floor and the second floor will be given over entirely to the use of a monumental banking room for the use of the Merchants' National Bank. In the treatment of the banking room, which is 66 feet wide by 90 feet long, nothing has been spared in the use of space or the employment of sumptuous materials to make this apartment one of the notable banking rooms of the country.

The safety deposit department, which will be complete in its equipment, will occupy the basement. It will be reached by a marble staircase leading from the ground floor lobby immediately next the bank entrance and descending directly to a public lobby in the basement. Next to the public lobby will be the office of the manager of the safety deposit department. Passing through a massive grille the spectator will find himself in the customers' lobby with coupon rooms at either end and the bank vault immediately in front of him. The bank vault will be cased in marble and will be 31 feet long by 12 feet wide. The public lobby will be 20 feet wide and 56 feet long and will have in connection with it an ample trunk vault, and the usual conveniences, including a retiring room for women.

The vault front will be a formidable one, with a massive circular door. The interior will be lined with boxes of polished bronze on two sides. The safety deposit vault will be opened with 1,400 boxes, but with a capacity for 2,900, which will have every protection against invasion by fire, mobs or anything that the ingenuity of man can devise. The funds of the bank are to be deposited in wall safes, which will occupy a part of one side of the vault. These safes belonging to the bank will be in nowise distinguished from the boxes in the safety deposit section except by their size. The bank's safes are placed in the customers' vault, with the idea that what constitutes safety for the customer will constitute safety for the bank itself.

In the basement and sub-basement at the Pearl street end of the building will be placed the mechanical plant, which has been provided at this point at the expense of heavy concrete and steel retaining walls.

The entrance to both the banking room and the offices will be by means of a single doorway placed at the center of the Meridian street frontage. This doorway opens into a vestibule from which one passes immediately into the main lobby. Immediately in front are the ele-



CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK.
COMMERCIAL CLUB BUILDING.

vators, to the left inside entrances to the shops and to the right the main doorway to the bank itself.

The Capital National Bank was incorporated in 1889, and from its establishment has been recognized as one of the most progressive financial institutions in the state. Its statement August 22, 1907, showed capital stock of \$500,000, surplus fund \$200,000, and undivided profits of \$68,082.02, and total resources of \$6,954,336.84. The bank occupies the entire lower floor of the Commercial Club building, which is situated in the heart of the wholesale and retail district. Accounts of banks, bankers, firms, corporations and individuals are respectfully solicited. Reliable information regarding Indianapolis cheerfully furnished, and visitors are invited to call. This bank is especially prepared to furnish letters of credit and bankers' checks available in all countries.

The officers of the bank are Frank D. Stalnaker, president; Andrew Smith, vice-president, John J. Appel, vice-president; E. I. Fisher, vice-president; Hiram W. Moore, cashier; Gwynn F. Patterson, assistant cashier. Board of directors are William C. Bobbs, president Bobbs-Merrill Co.; Aquilla Q. Jones, Lawyer, Ayres, Jones & Hollett; Emannel I. Fisher, treasurer Capital Paper Co.; Harry J. Milligan, lawyer and capitalist; John J. Appel, real estate, Gregory & Appel; Ambrose G.



INTERIOR COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK.

Lupton, cashier Blackford County Bank, Hartford City, Ind.; Crawford Fairbanks, capitalist; W. H. Powell, president National Branch Bank, Madison, Ind.; Frank D. Stalnaker, president; Andrew Smith, vice-president; Hiram W. Moore, cashier.

The Columbia National Bank opened for business June 3, 1901, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars; it occupied temporary quarters until January 11, 1902, when it moved into its present splendid offices, No. 14-16 East Washington street, in a building erected specially for it. The first officers of the bank were Mortimer Levering, president; A. A. Barnes, vice-president; W. F. C. Golt, cashier; W. K. Sproule, Jr., assistant cashier. In December, 1903, Mr. Levering resigned as president, and was succeeded by Mr. M. B. Wilson, who had been for many years president of the Capital National Bank, a man well and favorably known, and of wide banking experience. The present board of directors are A. A. Barnes, proprietor of the Udell Works; T. B. Laycock, president of the T. B. Laycock Manufacturing Co.; H. W. Miller,



AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

formerly treasurer of Marion county; L. P. Newby, president Citizens' State Bank, Knightstown, Ind.; E. H. Tripp, Union Storage and Transfer Company; R. P. Van Camp, Van Camp Hardware and Iron Company; C. E. Coffin, president Central Trust Company; M. B. Wilson, president Columbia National Bank. The officers and directors of the bank are men who stand foremost in the commercial, manufacturing and financial circles of the city and state, and while the bank enjoys a reputation of conservatism, it is regarded as one of the progressive financial institutions of the city.

The American National Bank has had an interesting history. It was organized by John Perrin and began business February 4, 1901, with \$250,000 capital, and the first day's deposits amounted to \$366,371.75. The capital and surplus have been increased from time to time until they are now two millions. The deposits at the statements to the comptroller in August, 1907, were \$7,303,187.68.

The building that the bank is now occupying was formerly the Federal building and postoffice.

The bank uses the first floor and the basement. The three rental floors (the windows of the fourth story open only on the court) give such an income as to render the bank's occupation quite inexpensive. Courtesy and consideration to every depositor, whether his business be large or small, have been important elements in the rapid upbuilding of the bank. Indeed, the keynote of the bank's advertising (of which it has done much) is "No account too small to receive courteous welcome." The carrying out of this policy accounts for a larger than usual official staff. The officers are: John Perrin, president; Evans Woollen, vice-president and counsel; H. A. Schlotzhauer, cashier; Theo. Stempfel, assistant cashier; C. W. Minesinger, assistant cashier; Brandt C. Downey, assistant cashier; Oscar P. Welborn, auditor.

The Union National Bank—Apart from the commercial motive of this chronicle there is a peculiar pleasure in noting the growth of this latest comer among our national banks, because it has so signally illustrated the fundamentals of sound banking. There was no sounding of its own trumpet when its doors opened five years ago. No loud or garish advertising spreads; no rich quick methods. Its policies evinced due deference to old banking houses and a close study of the interests and prosperity of those who confided their accounts to the Union National. Rare prescience was shown in the location of the bank, corner of Court and Pennsylvania streets, one-half block north from Washington. The earnest, helpful and conservative character of the bank was promptly recognized by the community. Its only misjudgment seems to have been the space accommodation for increasing patrons, which has literally pushed through the south walls, carrying the hall and stairs adjoining to the south limits of the building, and claiming the entire ground floor, making their present quarters a model banking house



UNION NATIONAL BANK.

with safe deposit vaults of most modern pattern. In February, 1907, Vice-President Morrison having passed away, President Richards, the founder and chief investor, announced to the directors his purpose to relinquish the presidency for the less exacting duties of vice-president. This action, together with an increase of fifty per cent. in the bank's capital, was well timed. Mr. James M. McIntosh was the fortunate selection for president. A man of fine legal attainments, was a national bank cashier and eight years bank examiner, and was special examiner for the government. This proved the master stroke of all. The stock of the bank was bid up on the stock exchange eleven points against the well-known efforts of the bank officials to prevent anything which might have the appearance of a speculative tendency, but every effort upon the stock exchange failed to secure a dollar from any holder of the bank's stock.

The officers and directors of the bank are as follows: Officers: J. M. McIntosh, president; W. J. Richards, vice-president; Fred N. Smith, cashier; John A. Ridgeway, assistant cashier; Wm. F. Fox, second assistant cashier. Directors: U. G. Baker, glass manufacturer; Dr. J. M. Beraner, physician and surgeon; G. A. Efroymsen, Efroymsen & Wolf, Star Store, wholesale and retail dry goods; J. M. McIntosh, president;

W. J. Richards, vice-president, and partner Noelke-Richards Iron Works; W. C. Van Arsdel, capitalist; John R. Welch, real estate and secretary Celtic Saving and Loan Association; Geo. Wolf, real estate; L. C. Walker, attorney, ex-judge Superior Court; W. C. Zaring, president A. P. Hendrickson Hat Co.

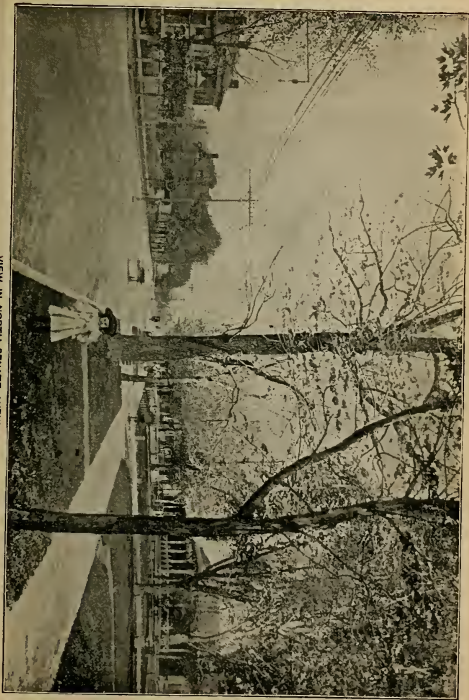
J. F. Wild & Co., Bankers—Indianapolis is well and favorably known as one of the most active financial centers in the country and is the home of a number of prominent and successful firms devoting their attention to all of the various departments of banking business.

J. F. Wild & Co. was established as a firm in 1891, and incorporated as a state bank in 1905. This bank, in connection with its business as heretofore, makes a leading specialty of handling high-class municipal, railroad and industrial dividend paying securities. This bank has taken an important part in financing some of the largest industrial enterprises in the city and state, and has handled some of the largest issues of state, city and county bonds. The officers of the bank are: J. F. Wild, president; E. M. Johnson, vice-president; L. G. Wild, cashier; C. F. Siegrist, assistant cashier. The bank is located at 123 East Market street.

Richcreek Bank, 106 North Delaware Street—Indianapolis has made distinct progress in her banking business during the past few years, more emphatic perhaps than in any other line. Not only has there been a splendid increase in the number of banking institutions, but there has also been a remarkable growth in the resources of the different banks. The Richcreek Bank is one of the later additions to the city's banking facilities, and was established in 1904 by S. M. Richcreek as a private bank, operating under the state law regulating the banking business of Indiana, with resources amounting to \$1,000,000. In the near future the bank will be located in its new building at the northwest corner of Market and Delaware streets, which will be one of the finest office and banking structures in the city. It will be eleven stories high, modern in every respect, with a frontage on Market street of 67½ feet, and 78 feet 4 inches on the Delaware street side. Richcreek's bank pays 4 per cent. interest on deposits.

The Indiana Trust Company was incorporated May 1, 1893, being the first trust company in Indiana to incorporate under an act authorizing the organization of trust companies, passed by the General Assembly of Indiana, March 4, 1893. The company occupies the entire ground floor of its handsome six-story oolitic limestone building, located at the intersection of Washington and Pennsylvania streets with Virginia avenue. Although there have been a number of new office buildings erected in the last few years, this company's building remains one of the most striking and imposing office structures in the city. The capital stock of the company is one million dollars, with a surplus and undivided profits,

VIEW IN NORTH SENATE AVENUE.



exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, while its assets at the present time exceed eight million seven hundred thousand dollars. Its heavy capitalization and the high character of its directors and officers, "each one a tried and experienced man in the particular position which he fills," enables it to discharge with signal ability the manifold functions that a trust company is called upon to execute and insure it the great success enjoyed since its organization in 1903, it being by far the largest and strongest trust company in the state. The most important department of this successful company is its savings department, where deposits are received in amounts from one dollar upward and interest allowed. The deposits of this department at the present time exceed seven and one-half million dollars. At the date of the last published statement by all banks and trust companies its deposits were exceeded by but one national bank in the state, while they largely exceeded the combined deposits of all the other trust companies of Indianapolis. The accounts, which number many thousand, are rapidly growing. In its trust department, the company is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, assignee, receiver, etc. It assumes the management of estates, giving personal attention to the collection of funds, payment of rents, collection of taxes, together with the administration of the property. It is a legal depository for court and trust funds as well as for funds of every character and description. It buys and sells municipal and county bonds and loans money on first mortgage and collateral securities. The liability of the stockholders of the company, added to its capital and surplus, makes a sum in excess of two million four hundred thousand dollars, pledged for the faithful discharge of its trusts. The company's safety vault department has nearly four thousand safety deposit boxes, which are at the disposal of the public for a yearly rental of five dollars. These vaults are among the handsomest and most complete in the West, are situated on the ground floor and are immediately available from the streets. They furnish absolute protection against fire, burglary or water. Commodiously arranged in the rear of the vaults are pleasant coupon booths or apartments with all the conveniences necessary for a patron to examine the contents of his box in the strictest privacy and security, two of the apartments being large enough to admit of committee meetings, etc. The real estate department of this company gives evidence of being a very busy department. It employs a large working force and transacts a voluminous real estate, rental and insurance business. The officer in charge of this department is a man of wide experience and excellent judgment. The officers of the company are: J. P. Frenzel, president; Frederick Fahnley, vice-president; J. F. Falley, second vice-president; Frank Martin, treasurer; Bement Lyman, secretary; John E. Casey, auditor; C. H. Adam, assistant secretary; H. B. Holloway,

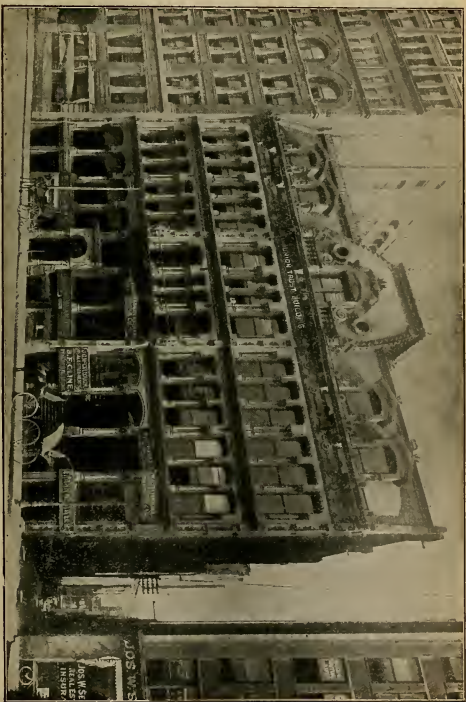
INDIANA TRUST CO.
PAISE PERCENT
ON DEPOSIT



INDIANA TRUST COMPANY BUILDING.

assistant secretary; H. S. Frank, trust officer. The directors are Frederick Fahnley, of the Fahnley & McCrea Millinery Company; Albert Lieber, president Indianapolis Brewing Company; James F. Failey, capitalist; O. N. Frenzel, president Merchants' National Bank; H. W. Lawrence, president Indiana Hotel Company; Bement Lyman, secretary; James Proctor, capitalist; Edward Hawkins, president Indiana School Book Company; Henry Jameson, physician; Henry Wetzel, capitalist, and J. P. Frenzel, president of the company.

The Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Ind.—To no other custodians are such important interests confided as to the trust companies which exert such a power in the financial affairs of all our leading and most progressive cities. The scope and aim of these institutions is primarily the safe keeping and management of funds for heirs, absentees, non-residents and all those whose circumstances do not permit their own personal administration of their affairs. The moral, as well as the material obligations, assumed by a trust company are, therefore, more weighty than those imposed upon any other manner of financial institutions, and it is manifest that their operations should be distinguished by the utmost conservatism and guided by a management qualified by long and active experience and a broad and comprehensive knowledge of all matters embraced in the realm of legitimate financiering. An institution which is managed upon the principles above expressed is the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Ind., which dates its incorporation back to 1893. The well understood resources, experience in financial affairs and high standing of those to whose enterprise its inception was due, at once placed it among the strongest and most influential institutions of its kind in the west, in fact, in the country, and it has steadily maintained this high position, some of the largest estates in Indiana having been entrusted to it for settlement, including that of the late ex-President Harrison. Its stock is held by leading capitalists and business men to be an investment of the soundest and most remunerative character. Its presiding officers and its directors are men whose names are synonymous with all that guarantees financial stability and an energetic, yet conservative management. The officers are: John H. Holliday, president; Henry Eltel, vice-president; H. M. Foltz, second vice-president and treasurer; Charles S. McBride, secretary; Ross H. Wallace, assistant secretary; George A. Buskirk, probate officer. The directors are: A. A. Barnes, C. H. Brownell, Thomas C. Day, Henry Eltel, I. C. Elston, William A. Guthrie, Addison C. Harris, John H. Holliday, Volney T. Maiott, Augustus L. Mason, Edward L. McKee, Samuel E. Rauh. The company has a paid up capital of \$600,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of over \$500,000. If the volume of business and the magnitude of the interests confided to its care in the varied relations which it holds with its patrons in its capacity as a trust

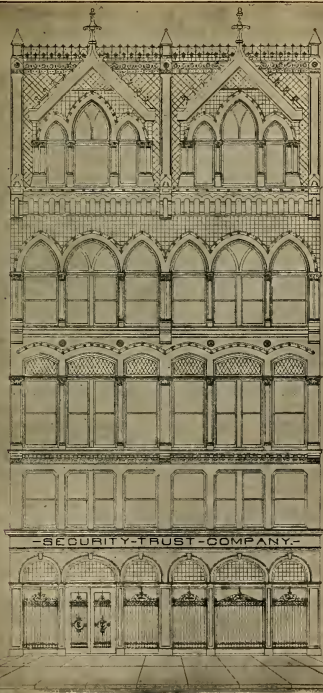


UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING.

company are any criterion of the confidence reposed in the management of the Union Trust Company by the surrounding community and non-resident clients, there are no similar organizations anywhere which can make a better showing. As a matter of fact, this company's services are held in the same high estimation by the people of Indianapolis as are those of the old established and influential eastern trust companies by the people of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The operations of the company cover a very wide field: they give special attention to the settlement of estates, acting as executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, trustee and agent. They assume entire charge of property and estates for heirs and absentees, paying taxes, collecting rents, interest, dividends, etc., writing insurance, etc., and they also make a feature of the investment of funds for individuals and corporations. A general financial business is transacted in negotiating first mortgage loans on farm and city property in the best counties in Indiana, and in handling high-grade investment securities, and in this connection their services are invaluable to non-residents seeking investments combining as high a rate of interest as is consistent with absolute safety. A savings department is also maintained. The company have their offices in their own building, Nos. 116 and 118 East Market street, Indianapolis.

The Security Trust Company, Nos. 142 to 148 East Market street, began business in June, 1901. The capital stock is \$325,000. From its very inception the company has enjoyed a prosperous business, and its growth has kept pace with the remarkable development in other lines. While transacting all the departments of a trust company business, the company has made a feature of the little steel savings banks which it loans to depositors, requiring an initial deposit of only one dollar to secure one of these safes. The safes are of strong steel and contain a patent device which makes it impossible to shake money out of them. The keys to these safes are kept at the trust company's offices, and there only can the safes be opened. Several thousands of the safes have been taken out by depositors. The building of the Security Trust Company is located in what is known as the financial district, and has been rebuilt to suit the conveniences of the company; the entire ground floor and basement is used for that purpose, which includes the safety deposit department. The company loans on real estate and approved stocks and bonds. It acts as trustee under mortgages securing bond issues, and registers stock of corporations. The company also acts as administrator, executor, and in many other capacities. To its clients it offers investments in bonds and Indianapolis mortgage securities. Advice is freely and gladly given by officers of the company in respect to any investments of money, and consultations are invited.

The officers of the company are: Bert McBride, president; George J. Marott, first vice-president; Frank M. Millikan, second vice-president;



SECURITY TRUST COMPANY BUILDING.

A. M. Ogle, treasurer; Ralph A. Young, secretary. The directors are: George J. Marott, merchant and capitalist; Frank M. Millikan, special loan agent Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; Alfred M. Ogle, president Vandalia Coal Company; George T. Dinwiddie, of Frankfort, Ind., merchant and capitalist; James P. Goodrich, president Peoples Loan and Trust Company, Winchester, Ind.; A. A. Young, secretary and treasurer Bedford Stone and Construction Company; Louis E. Lathrop, Lathrop & Hauelsen, bankers and investment securities; W. L. Taylor, attorney at law; Grafton Johnson, packer of peas, sugar corn and tomatoes; Bert McBride, president.

Farmers Trust Company. 10 East Market street, was organized July 1, 1905, and succeeded C. N. Williams & Co., bankers, who had been extensive dealers in farm and city mortgage loans since 1879. The loan business of this company has increased very rapidly since its organization and it has recently filed for record the largest real estate mortgage ever recorded in Marion county, being a mortgage for four hundred seventy-five thousand dollars, which the company is furnishing through its eastern connections to erect the fourteen story office building and lodge rooms that the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Indiana, is building at the corner of Pennsylvania and Washington streets. No client of this company since the organization of C. N. Williams & Co., in 1879, has lost a single dollar of principal or interest or taken a foot of land in any loan made by it. The company also does a general trust company business. It has a well equipped real estate department where rents are collected, properties bought and sold on commission and the holdings of non-resident owners looked after with careful attention. It also has an insurance department in which fire, casualty and burglary insurance and surety, fidelity and judicial bonds are written. This company acts as administrator, executor, guardian and trustee, and executes trusts of every nature at the minimum of cost and expense. It accepts deposits subject to check, and in its savings department receives deposits of one dollar or more and allows interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compounded twice a year.

The Marion Trust Company was incorporated December 10, 1895, with a capital of \$300,000, \$150,000 paid up; undivided profits, July 1, 1907, \$209,137.01, and has all the powers granted to trust companies. Is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, receiver, depository of money, trustee under wills or by appointment of court, and agent for individuals and corporations. It acts as trustee in cases as designated by court and in deeds, mortgages, or trusts given by persons or corporations; as agent for the management of property of corporations or persons; as a financial depository for corporations; as agent in issuing, registering, transferring or counter-signing stocks, bonds and debentures; as custodian of wills, and con-

sults as to them and other trust matters, and receives money in small or large sums as time deposits and pays interest thereon. It thus offers a profitable and secure investment for savings, inheritances and other funds. A special department of the Marion Trust Company is its savings department, in which savings deposits of one dollar and upwards are received and on which interest is allowed, compounded semi-annually. Demand and time certificates of deposit are also issued on which special rates of interest are allowed. The advantages possessed by the savings department of the Marion Trust Company over the ordinary savings bank is that it has safely invested a large capital that stands as security to its depositors and interest is paid at a fixed rate and not dependent on the earnings of the institution. The officers are Hugh Dougherty, president; Stoughton A. Fletcher, vice-president; Ferdinand Winter, second vice-president; Fred K. Shepard, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors are Stoughton J. Fletcher, Wm. A. Hughes, Stoughton A. Fletcher, Hugh Dougherty, Ferdinand Winter, Charles Latham, Julius A. Lemcke, Chas. N. Thompson, W. H. H. Miller, A. W. Conduit, F. K. Shepard.

Home Life Insurance Companies—The paramount question with the insurer in any life insurance company is that of security. A life insurance company is the creature of law, and may be secure or insecure as the law is measurably perfect or defective that created it. The chief points to be considered in determining the relative superiority of one company to another as regards security are, first, the requirements of the law under which it is organized as to the character of its investments, and secondly, the custody of the net cost value of its policies. Assets of great size (offset by liabilities of great size), attractive ratios, etc., are relatively unimportant considerations. The stability of a company must depend upon the character of its investments and the safe-keeping of its net cash value of the policies by the state.

The Indiana companies, which do business under the Indiana compulsory deposit law of 1899, afford the insured and the company a greater degree of protection than is furnished by the laws of any other state. This law rigidly forbids the investment otherwise than in certain stipulated high-class securities, namely government bonds, state bonds if at or above par, first mortgage loans on real estate worth at least twice as much as the amount loaned thereon, municipal and school bonds, where issued in accordance with the law upon which interest has never been defaulted, in loans on pledges of stocks, bonds or mortgages of par value, if current value of same is at least twenty-five per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, and loans upon its own policies not exceeding the reserve thereon. If the laws of Indiana provided the same safeguards for its citizens insuring in outside companies in the matter of investments that they do for those insuring in home com-

panies, not more than four or five foreign companies would be permitted to do business in the state. In relation to the custody of the net cash value of all policies each year, the auditor of state is required to ascertain the net cash value of outstanding policies, and the company must deposit in his office such a sum in the before-mentioned securities, together with previous deposits, as shall equal such cash value. A somewhat similar provision secures our national bank circulation. The difference between a policy holder in a company depositing the net cash value of all policies with the state and one that does not is practically the difference between a man holding a national bank note and the depositor in such a bank. The depositor may lose his money, but no holder of a national bank note has ever lost a cent on such a note.

The State Life Insurance Company was organized in 1894 and was the outgrowth of a popular demand in Indiana for a home insurance company that would meet all modern requirements as to the scientific soundness of its basis and the equity of its plans. So well has the company and its plans met the approval of the most conservative business and professional men of the state, that they have, in an intelligent self-interest and state pride, given it a support unparalleled in the history of life insurance. For its age its record is greater than that ever made by any insurance company in the world measured by the very large premium income, the high character of its business, the low expense ratio and the large reserve accumulated. The State Life Insurance Company does business under the Indiana compulsory reserve deposit law of 1899, which furnishes the insured and the company a greater degree of protection than is furnished by the laws of any other state. Under the provisions of this law the net cash value of each policy must be deposited with the auditor of state, and the company has now on deposit in his department five million dollars for the protection of its policy-holders, which is an amount in excess of that required by law. The State Life Insurance Company is looked upon not only as the greatest fiduciary institution in Indiana, but in thirty-five other states and Canada its soundness and strength is recognized and it is receiving the patronage of the discriminating insuring public who are appreciative of the unbounded indorsement the company is receiving at the hands of the people in its home state who have watched its splendid development.

While the flattering array of figures now speak volumes for the financial strength of the company, sight should not be lost of the management which inspired confidence in the beginning and has since demonstrated that it was well merited. The home offices are located in its own building on Washington street, which is one of the most conspicuous office structures in the city.



STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

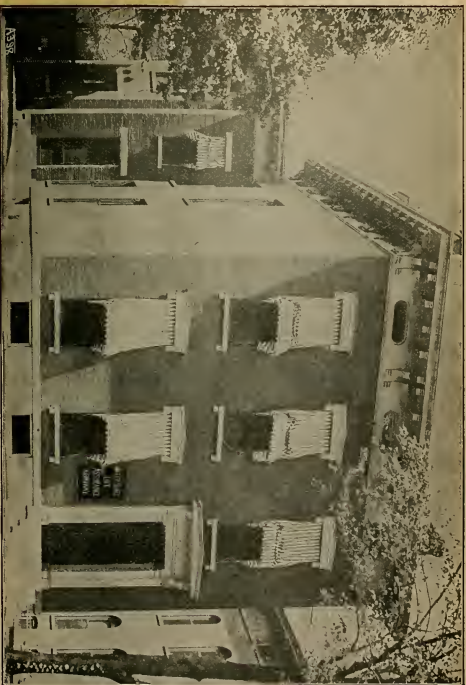
	Insurance in Force.	Income.	Admitted Assets.	Admitted Surplus.
1895	\$3,548,500	\$60,022	\$18,000	\$2,432
1897	11,885,500	204,983	150,890	62,615
1899	22,208,470	467,225	417,781	161,345
1901	33,615,656	904,728	1,015,072	315,654
1903	49,713,796	1,748,490	2,205,636	390,577
1904	60,148,994	2,244,033	3,160,083	544,585
1905	74,440,588	2,729,911	4,126,682	605,317
1906	81,047,860	3,005,629	5,353,744	679,626

The officers of the company are: Henry W. Bennett, president; Wilbur S. Wynn, first vice-president and secretary; Albert Sahn, treasurer; Charles F. Coffin, second vice-president; Walter Howe, auditor; Allison Maxwell, M. D., medical director. The directors are: H. W. Bennett, Wm. C. Bobbs, W. S. Wynn, Charles F. Coffin, R. W. McBride, Albert Sahn, James I. Dissette, Wm. J. Mooney, Hiram P. Wasson.

The **Interstate Life Assurance Company** was incorporated in 1897, and in January, 1900, was reorganized under the legal reserve law of Indiana. It has on deposit in the state insurance department of Indiana over \$1,100 000 in securities for the protection of its policy holders—an additional factor of security that must be appreciated. It has its home offices in its own property situated at 430 North Pennsylvania street, a former residence property which has been improved and adapted to the company's uses in a manner resulting in great convenience and economy and safety through the building of large fireproof safety vaults, the purchase of the property being also a most excellent investment.

The board of directors is made up of the following well-known conservative and successful business and professional men: Thos. H. Spann, William E. Kurtz, Cortland Van Camp, Harry J. Milligan, Dr. E. F. Hodges, M. B. Wilson, Charles E. Coffin, A. A. Barnes, E. I. Fisher, John B. Cockrum, Rear Admiral George Brown, William Fortune, August M. Kuhn, Dr. O. S. Rannels, John T. Martindale and F. B. Davenport, all of Indianapolis, and James P. Goodrich of Winchester, Ind., Colonel D. N. Foster of Fort Wayne, Ind., and M. L. Finckel of Germantown, Pa. The officers are F. B. Davenport, president; John T. Martindale, vice-president and superintendent of agencies; M. S. Thayer, secretary; Charles E. Coffin, treasurer; Dr. E. F. Hodges, medical director; Harry J. Milligan, general counsel, with Thos. H. Spann, Cortland Van Camp and Charles E. Coffin members of the executive committee.

The officers of the company have had years of practical experience in life insurance, qualifying them as experts in their respective positions. Through its board of directors, officers and committees the company is equipped with the very best of expert ability in all of its branches.



INTERSTATE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING.

The policies issued by the company are most equitable and attractive, including notably limited payment life and endowment policies with return cash value in event of death during the premium paying period, giving increased insurance value for the overpayment necessary to accumulate and maintain the required reserve.

The guaranteed decreasing premium plan of life insurance, original with and peculiar to the Interstate Life, is an ideal insurance contract, under which the average premium is lower and paid-up, extended insurance and cash values are greater than other forms, and security enhanced. The guaranteed decreasing premium plan accords with natural requirements of life insurance, guaranteeing as it does the decreasing of the burden of premium payments with advancing years and decreasing ability to pay.

With an established business in its home state and in the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, under most conservative and economical management, the company is developing along lines designed to constantly widen its field of usefulness and to make it an institution of great service and a source of just pride to its city and state.

The American Central Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Ind., its home offices being in its own building, the northeast corner of Market street and Monument place, was organized by Charles E. Dark, who has been its vice-president ever since its organization. The company was incorporated February 23, 1899, and commenced business April 10, 1899, having been organized under the compulsory legal reserve deposit law of Indiana, which requires the company to at all times have on deposit with the state of Indiana approved non-speculative securities in an amount equal to its entire liability to policy holders. The company has met with continuous success since its organization. It is now transacting business in and is licensed by the insurance departments of these states: Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee, Texas, Kansas and Alabama, and has in contemplation the establishment of a Pacific coast department and entering the states of California, Oregon and Washington. The company has a paid-up capital stock of \$137,000, and at the present time has assets of over \$1,750,000, of which \$350,000 is surplus security to policy holders. The company has life insurance in force of over \$20,000,000. The last certificate of deposit from the state of Indiana shows the company to have legally prescribed securities amounting to \$1,300,000 on deposit with the state, being over \$51,000 more than the legal requirement. The company has one of the finest and most centrally located office buildings in the city of Indianapolis, the sixth floor of which is occupied by the company with its home offices, and the balance of the building is leased



MERRILL TRUST CO.

INDIANA STATE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FARMERS' TRUST CO.

AMERICAN CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING.

to high-grade tenants, producing a handsome income for the company on the investment. The company's officers at the present time are:

Milton A. Woollen, president; Charles E. Dark, vice-president; W. W. Dark, secretary; George E. Hume, treasurer; Russell T. Byers, general counsel; Carroll B. Carr, actuary; Edward A. Meyer, comptroller; D. A. Coulter, Frankfort, Ind., auditor; Frank W. Morrison, director; Dr. Greene V. Woollen, medical director.

The American Central Life Insurance Company operates on strictly old line legal reserve plans. It has become one of the largest life insurance companies of the West and South, and at its present rate of progress will soon become one of the largest financial institutions in the state of Indiana.

Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company—Life insurance is no longer a matter of sentiment. It has become a business proposition. Business and professional men to a man surround their business and families with life insurance protection, and every day thousands in other walks of life are following this example. The insecurity of human life obligates every conscientious man when taking upon himself the care and rearing of a family to so dispose his arrangements that the event of death will not bring want to his dependents. The only question that presents itself is the amount of insurance he can carry and pay for, and the company in which he will place it. Indiana has within recent years placed herself in the lead of other states in the security of her insurance laws. The companies organized under the existing laws of the state present greater security to their policy holders than companies in other states. The limitation of authority of the officers of its insurance companies in the investment of funds is a superior requirement to that made by any state in the United States. State loyalty and state pride should lead our people to give their full support and co-operation to the advancement of home life insurance companies, among which is the Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company of this city. On December 31, 1906, this company's admitted assets amounted to \$1,682,566 and its surplus \$121,619. With such satisfactory financial conditions and \$14,631,621 insurance in force, this company is making rapid strides and is a credit to our state. The officers of the company are as follows: Chalmers Brown, president; William R. Zulich, vice-president; William K. Bellis, secretary and treasurer; M. M. Crabill, superintendent of agencies; W. A. Ketcham and Guilford A. Deitch, counsel; J. L. Larway, M. D., medical director. The home offices are located in the Ingalls building, southwest corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets.

The Meridian Life and Trust Company—This successful and healthy young life insurance company is organized and incorporated under the Indiana legal reserve compulsory deposit law of 1899, and has had a marvelous growth from its very start. At the close of its

first year the insurance in force amounted to \$607,800, with assets of \$107,452.68, and on December 31, 1906, the insurance in force amounted to \$8,296,391 and the assets to \$932,189.72. Results up to the present writing show a corresponding increase for 1907. The insurance investigations of 1905-06 that wrought such havoc to many of the Gibraltars of life insurance, resulting in a heavy decrease along all lines, seems to have had the opposite effect on the Meridian Life, judging from its heavy increase of new business produced during that period, and the corresponding increase in assets and surplus. The funds of the company are invested in the highest possible class of securities, the company confining itself strictly to that class of securities recommended and endorsed by the laws of the state of Indiana. The confidence placed in the Meridian Life by the public has been justified and merited in every sense. Its continued success is an assured fact, as it is built on a solid foundation and is managed in a conservative and strictly businesslike manner. The company issues all forms of life and endowment policies. The officers of the company are: Arthur Jordan, president; Everett Wagner, vice-president; T. J. Owens, secretary; Orlando B. Hes, treasurer, and Wilmer Christian, medical director. The offices of the company are located on the fifth floor of the Lemcke building.

The Indianapolis Life Insurance Company was chartered by the state of Indiana and began issuing policies November 20, 1905. It was organized under the legal reserve compulsory deposit law of Indiana. This law requires the company to deposit with the state in high class interest bearing securities the full net cash value of each policy in force, thus furnishing the best possible security for the policy holders. The company was organized primarily to furnish its members safe Legal Reserve Life and Endowment insurance at cost. This means a material reduction in premiums as compared with those charged by most other companies. It is not making any experiments. It is adhering strictly to the course tested and followed by all of the companies during their time of greatest good to their membership—before the coming of the mad, wild scramble for mere bigness, with the resulting twin evils—graft and waste. The officers and incorporators are men of high character, experienced and successful in business. At the close of 1905 the books showed \$325,000 of business written. During 1906 applications were received for \$1,268,250, with annual premiums aggregating \$39,384.08. Deducting rejections, not placed and lapsed policies there was in force December 31, 1906, \$1,280,067, with annual premiums aggregating \$40,498. The company issues only annual dividend policies, and never issued any deferred dividend, dated back or special contract policies. The company will not enter any race for size. It is essentially a policy holders' company. Anything that does not make for their benefit is condemned. The company believes that heavy expenditures merely for increasing

business are wasteful, and a normal, healthy growth is all that the Indianapolis Life Insurance Company desires. The officers of the company are: Albert Goslee, president; Frank P. Manly, vice-president and general manager; Joseph R. Raub, secretary; Dr. Frank A. Morrison, medical director; Edward B. Raub, counsel.

Indiana National Life Insurance Company—This company was organized under the legal reserve deposit law of Indiana, and was incorporated June 28, 1906, and commenced business in November, 1906. The company has on deposit with the state insurance department of Indiana for the protection of all its policy holders the sum of \$110,000, an amount far in excess of the law's requirement, and as an extra factor of safety should be appreciated, as it makes the company impregnable from every point of view. The company has its home offices in the Indiana Pythian building, and it includes among its directors many of the foremost business men of Indiana. The officers of the company are: M. D. Butler, president; J. E. Killen, vice-president and general manager; U. Z. Wiley, second vice-president and general counsel; Frank W. Killen, secretary and superintendent of agents; Asher B. Evans, treasurer, and S. P. Woodard, medical director. The company is capitalized at \$200,000, \$150,000 of which has been paid in in cash, and the stock is scattered over the state of Indiana among the most prominent bankers and merchants. The company is now doing business in four states and has written five millions of insurance. The company is one of the most conservatively managed companies doing business in the state, and its management has had years of experience in the insurance field. The company issues all forms of life and endowment policies, all of which provide for guaranteed annual dividends, and judging from the company's success its policy forms are meeting with the entire approval of the insuring public.

The Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1899 and began doing business September 1st of that year. The capital stock is \$200,000, fully paid up. The assets on January 1, 1907, were \$536,369.89 and the surplus to policy holders \$247,679.36. The company transacts a general fire insurance business, having agents in all the principal cities and towns in Indiana, and also is doing business in fifteen other states. The company is conservatively managed, seeking quality rather than quantity, adequate rates on risks well scattered rather than rapid growth at the expense of security. Therefore, while its growth has not been rapid, it has been of that substantial character which commends itself to the most particular insurer. Its assets are kept safely invested in interest bearing securities, and its premium income for 1907 will approximate a half million dollars. Its loss by the San Francisco conflagration, through reinsurance for another company, was near \$60,000. These losses were all promptly paid without dis-

count. Its officers are as follows: Daniel A. Rudy, president; Sol Meyer, first vice-president and treasurer; Winfield Miller, second vice-president; John T. Hinderks, secretary; John R. Engle, superintendent of agencies.

The German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana is the outgrowth of the German Mutual Insurance Company, organized April 1, 1854, and which, during the long period it operated as such, gained a foremost position among the leading mutual fire associations of the country. After conducting business for over forty years on the mutual system, it was decided to incorporate as a joint stock company, and this



GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

GERMAN TELEGRAPH.

GERMANIA HALL.

change was effected March 11, 1896, under the title of the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana, with a paid-up capital stock of \$100,000. The last statement submitted by the company to the auditor of state showed actual resources of \$587,449.70, and a surplus to policy holders of \$243,890.08, thus making it the largest and strongest fire insurance company in the state. The management comprises Theodore Stein, president; Wm. F. Kuhn, first vice-president; Ferd A. Mueller, second vice-president; Lorenz Schmidt, secretary, and Theodore Reyer, treasurer. These five gentlemen, together with Messrs. Frederick Schrader and Wm. Kohlstaedt, compose the directory, and are among the best known business men in Indianapolis.

The Indiana State Fire Insurance Company was organized and began business in May, 1907, as a mutual company designated especially for the benefit of manufacturers. Its officers and directors are: President, Jos. L. Ebner, Vincennes, Ind., president of the Ebner Ice and Cold Storage Company, a syndicate owning and operating numerous ice and cold storage plants; vice-president, John E. Fredericks, Kokomo, Ind., secretary of the Kokomo Steel and Wire Company, owning and operating three separate plants for the manufacture of wire, nails, wire fences and fence materials, etc.; treasurer, John H. Furnas, Indianapolis, Ind., president of the Furnas Office and Bank Furniture Company, a plant which is having a constant and marked growth; secretary, Alvin T. Coate, Indianapolis, Ind., formerly president of the Insurance Audit Company, and a man of long insurance experience. The company has already taken its place among recognized factory mutual companies, has at this time more than \$130,000 in assets, has a dividend ratio of 25 per cent. and more than 325 policy holders. Its offices are on the fifth floor of the American Central Life building.

Indiana Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company is a purely mutual company established in 1889 and organized and conducted under the mill mutual plan, affording the most economical and safest fire insurance system given to the public. The management is vested in a board of directors chosen from its members and elected annually by the policy holders of the company. No agency business is done, and no commissions are paid for obtaining business as all transactions are made directly with its members. The company writes no general, mercantile or promiscuous business, but is confined to a selected class of isolated risks. The result of conducting the business of insurance upon the well-established principles of this company has reduced the cost of operation from 40 per cent. to 15 per cent. over the stock company plan and a reduction of the loss ratio from 58 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the premium income. The company has paid claims for loss aggregating nearly \$900,000 and has never resorted to the courts in a single settlement, and has never had a law suit of any kind for or against it. The officers of the company are M. S. Blish, president, and E. E. Perry, secretary and treasurer; F. E. C. Hawks, vice-president.

Newton Todd, investment broker, fire insurance and rental agent, whose offices are in the Fletcher National Bank building, is the leading broker and dealer in local securities in the city, buying and selling bank, trust company, Belt railroad and other high-class securities. Mr. Todd does bond and mortgage loan business for local individuals and eastern corporations. He is the sole Indianapolis representative of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, one of the leading fire insurance companies in the United States. Mr. Todd also does a rental business, having charge of some of the largest buildings in the city.



VIEW OF GREGORY & APPEL'S OFFICE.

Gregory & Appel, insurance, real estate, rental and loan agents, 121 East Market street, have been engaged in business since 1884, and rank among the most important in their line in the city. The firm represents several of the best known and most reliable fire insurance companies. The members of the firm are Fred A. Gregory and John J. Appel.

Joseph T. Elliott & Sons, stock and bond dealers, Nos. 222 and 223 American National Bank Building—This firm was organized in 1904. The individual members of the firm are Joseph T. Elliott, formerly president of the Marion Trust Company, and his two sons, George B. Elliott, formerly clerk of Marion county, and C. Edgar Elliott. The firm makes a specialty of dealing in municipal and corporation bonds.

W. E. Stevenson & Company—This business was established in 1887 by W. E. Stevenson, who is recognized as one of the most progressive and energetic men in the real estate business in the state. Indianapolis owes much to his enterprise. He personally promoted the erection of the first great office building that was built on Washington street, formerly known as the Stevenson building, now the State Life building; the Indianapolis Cold Storage Company plant, and was prominently associated with the work of building the Indianapolis Southern

railroad and the Indianapolis, New Castle & Toledo Electric Railway Company. This firm occupies commodious quarters in the Union Trust building, 126 East Market street.

John M. Todd, established in 1861, is the oldest real estate broker now engaged in the real estate business in this city. Todd's first subdivision, at the corner of Gregg and East streets, one of the original subdivisions to the city, was made in 1864. This property at that time was in the suburbs. Mr. Todd has been identified with many other subdivisions during the growth of the city, and has also been prominently identified with the promotion and building of our railroads and manufacturing enterprises, and in later days took an active interest in establishing our present park system. Mr. Todd and his son, Newton Todd, occupy rooms in Fletcher's National Bank building.



DAM ON WHITE RIVER AT RIVERSIDE PARK.



CONCERNS WHOSE TRANSACTIONS INVOLVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Situated at the center of a fertile, extensive and cultivated territory of densely populated area, with which her means of communication keep her in the closest touch, Indianapolis possesses advantages surpassed by no other city in the country for carrying on extensive interests in wholesale distribution. The home demand in all principal lines of merchandise is a large and active one, and Indianapolis enjoys a position of special prominence as a supply point for the entire state of which it is the center and capital. Beyond this, the trade of Indianapolis as a distributing point has extended into portions of Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and in numerous lines as far south as Tennessee, while in a number of specialties the business of the city extends to all parts of this country.

Early Wholesale Trade—In the early days of Indianapolis there was not much expectation that it would ever become important as a distributing center in wholesale trade. Even when the Madison railroad came into the city, in 1847, it was regarded as more important for the shipment of agricultural products to a river port and for the receipt of outside products for local consumption than as a means of establishing a business interest for supplying at wholesale the merchants of outside communities. It was only after railroads began to multiply, and the city was placed in communication with many of the surrounding towns through Indiana, that the idea of a possibility of success in wholesaling began to be entertained by local merchants. In the decade between 1850 and 1860 the first regular wholesale houses made their appearance, although it is probable that some of the larger retailers had before that sold occasional bills at wholesale. In 1857 A. & H. Schnull had become regular wholesale dealers in groceries, and in 1879 the dry goods jobbing business was established in the city. During the war a few other wholesale houses appeared, and after the war was over Indianapolis began to take a position as an important jobbing center, which she has ever since retained, and in which today this city ranks as one of the leading cities in the country, there being, perhaps, no city anywhere in the United States not on a navigable waterway which is at all equal to Indianapolis in the volume of its jobbing business.

Hibben, Hollweg & Co., Importers and Jobbers: Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, etc. (at wholesale only), 131 to 141 South Meridian Street—This, the oldest and largest jobbing dry goods and notion house in the state, had as founders in the early "sixties" J. S. Hibben and C. B. Pattison, through whose untiring energy and aggressive, upright business methods a leading place in the esteem and confidence of the trade tributary to this market was quickly assured. Since their retirement from the business and subsequent decease, a period of approximately thirty years, the active management has developed upon H. B. and T. E. Hibben, who, together with Louis Hollweg, constitute the present firm of Hibben, Hollweg & Co. Under their efficient management, aided by employes long associated in the conduct of the business, the position early acquired has been strengthened and continuously maintained throughout the various changes of firm title and partnership interests occurring in this interval. The wide acquaintance of the house and its established reputation for solidity and fair dealing place it as representative of the best elements of commercial character and activity, and the firm is conceded to stand at the head of its own line and among the foremost of the strictly jobbing interests of the state. The members of the firm are prominently identified with all movements tending to the city's welfare and advancement and have investment interests in several lines other than those to which they devote their personal time and attention. Mr. Hollweg is one of the pioneer Indiana glass manufacturers and is largely interested in this and other enterprises located both in this city and elsewhere in the state.

Hibben, Hollweg & Co. occupy the building at the corner of Meridian and Georgia streets, which they have recently enlarged by addition of building adjoining on the north, affording a frontage of 100 feet on Meridian street by 205 feet on Georgia street, which, together with the premises of 26 to 30 East Georgia street, annexed by bridges and tunnels, affords the firm in excess of 125,000 square feet of floor space in their salesrooms, exclusive of the premises at 211 to 215 South Meridian street, a building 35x205 feet, six floors, which is used for storage. In their entirety, the buildings occupied comprise approximately 200,000 square feet of floor space, being larger than is employed in any similar jobbing business in the state. The merchandise offered in various departments includes all desirable lines required in a first-class, modern store, and covers a wide range of foreign and domestic "Dry Goods," "Notions," "Hosiery," "White Goods," "Linens," "Woolens," "House Furnishings," "Floor Oil Cloths," "Linoleums," "Mattings," "Rugs," "Curtains," "Window Shades," "Knit Woolens," "Men's Furnishings," etc., also a very extended line of "Overalls," "Work Shirts," "Laundered" and "Soft Shirts," "Lined Coats," etc., largely of their own manufacture.



HIBBEN, HOLLWEG & CO.

Liberal use has been made by this firm of the facilities for direct importation. Especial attention has been given to products of Western and Southern mills with most encouraging results, as both the trade and consumer hold this class of goods in constantly increasing favor to the extent that many of the larger mills have found it advantageous to make Messrs. Hibben, Hollweg & Co. their agents in this territory for general and special lines, including certain favorably known brands of Brown and Colored Cottons, Plaids and Warps manufactured to their order.



GRIFFITH BROTHERS.

Griffith Brothers, 24 to 32 West Maryland street, manufacturers, importers and wholesale dealers in millinery, began business at Dayton, Ohio, in 1863, and established themselves in this city in 1876. The market in millinery from this point at that time was very limited and did not extend beyond a radius of one hundred miles. Their enterprise and ability has contributed to make Indianapolis one of the most conspicuous millinery markets in the country to-day. The growth of this business has demonstrated that this city is specially favored in its location, for the firm finds it natural and easy to do business with all the trade in the central, western and southern states. The stock carried by this firm

comprehends everything in millinery, and no concern in the country has a better understanding of the wants of the trade nor has better facilities to meet them. Griffith Brothers' store rooms, which comprise two large, adjoining buildings, six and seven stories each, handsomely appointed throughout for the accommodation of their large business, is located in the heart of the wholesale district. They are the largest manufacturers of ladies' and children's straw and felt hats in the state.

Hollweg & Reese, wholesale china and glassware. A recognized leader in the wholesale china and glassware trade is the firm of Hollweg & Reese, who are located at 130-136 South Meridian street. The business was established in 1868 and the present firm name is still continued, although Mr. Louis Hollweg is now and has been sole proprietor since the death of Chas. E. Reese in 1888. The business of the firm



HOLLWEG & REESE.

is that of direct importers and jobbers, the trade reaching out through Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and the South. The most favorable and direct relations are maintained with manufacturing centers in Europe and America, and the stock carried is constantly complete in the finest grades and qualities of china, including the best productions of Limoges, Sevres and other art centers in fine ware, as well as queensware and all standard grades of crockery, cut, pressed and blown glassware, lamps and lamp goods, fancy goods, bric-a-brac, etc., and a prominent specialty is made of fruit jars, of which the firm are large manufacturers, having a factory located at Greenfield, Ind. The premises in the city comprise two four-story and basement buildings, 100x180 feet in dimensions, and is stocked heavily at all seasons with the best and finest goods in the line.

Fahnley & McCrea Millinery Company—This house was founded in 1865 and was the first to engage in the wholesale millinery trade in this city. In January, 1898, the firm changed to a corporation by taking in old employes who had been with the concern from boyhood. Since the establishment of this house this branch of trade has become one of the most important and largest in the wholesale business of Indian-

apolis, and the prestige it secured as pioneers has been maintained and it is recognized today as one of the leading and most important millinery houses in the west. The buildings occupied are located at 240 and 242 South Meridian street, 237 and 239 McCrea street, and 8 West Louisiana street. The stock is one of the heaviest in the country and as complete as can be found in New York or Chicago, and is excelled by none in either city. Sixteen travelers are employed and the



FAHMLEY & MCCREA MILLINERY COMPANY.

territory covered embraces Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. About fifty hands are employed in the store and from 150 to 200 in the manufacturing department. The officers of the company are: Fred. Fahmley, president; William H. Cook, vice-president; A. E. Dietrichs, secretary, and A. A. Barnes, treasurer.

Mooney-Mueller Drug Co., 101 and 103 S. Meridian St.—Among the important branches of the jobbing business this city is better represented in the drug line than, perhaps, in any other, and no city in the United States of the size of Indianapolis affords as good a market or is as well represented. The Mooney-Mueller Drug Co. was established in September, 1902, by W. J. Mooney and J. George Mueller, succeeding

the Indianapolis Drug Co., and both gentlemen have been prominently identified with the wholesale drug trade of Indianapolis for many years. The firm does a general wholesale drug business and in addition conducts an extensive cigar department, being the state distributing agents for the Yocum Bros.' famous "Y. B." brand and Davis's "El Sidello"

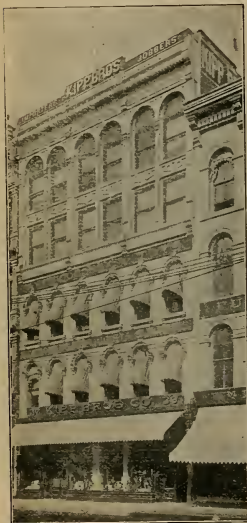


MOONEY-MUELLER DRUG COMPANY

cigars; also state distributors for the famous "Green River" brand of whisky. The firm is represented by fifteen men on the road, who cover all of Indiana and central Ohio and Illinois. Mr. Mooney is the president of Indianapolis Board of Trade and Mr. Mueller is an active member of the prominent German organizations of this city, and both have always been associated with all movements looking to the extension of the city's welfare.

Kipp Brothers Company, wholesale fancy goods, druggists' and stationers' sundries, etc. The jobbing interests of Indianapolis cover all

departments of wholesale trade with much completeness, and in certain lines the city is a particularly important center, with sales covering the West and South. A particularly noteworthy business enterprise is that conducted by the Kipp Brothers Company, importers and jobbers, at 37 to 41 South Meridian street. The business was established in 1880 by Albrecht and Robert Kipp, under the style of Kipp Brothers, although Albrecht Kipp had been identified with the line since 1867, and so continued until 1893, when the entire business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$160,000, with A. Kipp, president; Chas. F. Giel, vice-president, and Robert Kipp, secretary and treasurer. The office and warerooms occupy two five-story and basement buildings, 45x202 feet in dimensions, affording every advantage and facility for the storage and handling of their large, complete and diversified stock, divided into eighteen separate departments. In these departments are included all kinds of fancy goods, druggists' and stationers' sundries, toys, musical



KIPP BROTHERS COMPANY.

instruments, cutlery, smokers' articles, sporting goods, notions, leather goods, chinaware and pottery, fireworks, etc. The trade of this house embraces Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Iowa, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Nebraska, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Alabama and Georgia. The company operates branches at Louisville, Ky., and Dallas, Tex.

The Standard Metal Company—In the metal lines Indianapolis has shown marked improvement in the jobbing and manufacturing departments in recent years and it extends a market to buyers that is as complete and attractive as any in the Central West. A notable and extensive addition to this particular branch of the city's manufacturing and jobbing business is the Standard Metal Company.

The Standard Metal Company, incorporated, began business in March, 1906, as jobbers of tin plate, sheet iron, metals and all kinds of 'finners' and sheet metal workers' supplies and manufacturers of pieced



THE STANDARD METAL COMPANY.

tinware. The concern carries in addition to the above an extensive line of stamped and japanned tinware, enameled wares and kitchen furnishings. The trade of the house extends throughout Indiana and Illinois. The company occupies a commodious three-story brick structure at the southeast corner of Illinois and South streets. The members of the company are all of long experience in the metal lines, having been actively identified with the trade in this territory for periods ranging from fifteen to thirty years. The officers and directors of the company are: Wm. J. Elder, president and general manager; Wm. M. Gusbands, vice-president; F. A. Wilkening, secretary and treasurer; Jos. F. Jewar and A. L. Henry.

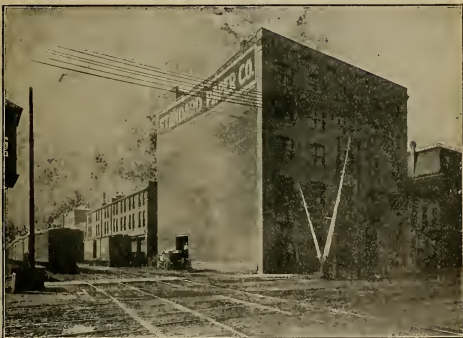
Crescent Paper Co.—Prominent among the large and growing industries of the city is the wholesale paper business. Only fifteen or twenty years ago there was not a wholesale paper house in the city, all goods of this nature being shipped in here from Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. Today we have six jobbing houses selling paper exclusively and covering with their salesmen not only the local field but spreading over all the states surrounding us, and even into Missouri, Iowa and Texas. Of these six concerns the Crescent Paper Company is the only one that carries both coarse and fine papers, meaning papers for wrapping purposes and those for printing purposes. In connection



CRESCENT PAPER COMPANY.

with their wrapping paper business they have a very large sale on such lines as building and roofing papers, paper bags, and cordage of every description, while the fine-grade department carries a complete line of printers' supplies and is well equipped for paper ruling, punching, padding, perforating, etc. The above is a cut of the building now occupied by the Crescent Paper Company, located on West Georgia street, and gives an idea of their storage capacity. One of the great advantages this concern enjoys is the fact that the rear of the building backs right up to the union tracks and into the building is a private switch accommodating six cars at a time. It can be readily seen they are well equipped with modern and up-to-date facilities for handling their large and increasing business.

Standard Paper Co., 111 to 117 East South street, manufacturers and manufacturers' agents, was incorporated in November, 1903, and from its inception has been a notable factor in the paper trade of the city, and is one of the recognized leaders in the wrapping paper, paper bags and roofing paper lines. A spirit of progressiveness has marked the administration of its business from the beginning and its trade extends wherever paper is used in the United States. Here will be found one of the largest and most complete lines of wrapping papers and paper bags of all kinds and one of the largest stocks of roofing papers.



STANDARD PAPER COMPANY.

in the Central West. The promptness with which this house has on this account been able to fill all demands made upon it has been one of the leading elements in its rapid growth and the extension of its vast business. The building occupied by this concern was built especially for it and is the largest in the state devoted to their line. The location, alongside the Pennsylvania tracks and in close proximity to all freight houses, affords especial facilities for the convenient handling of large shipments, which are made direct from the building to the cars. The officers of the company are A. M. Rosenthal, president, and Chas. W. Neilson, secretary.

The E. C. Dolmetsch Co., incorporated, importers and jobbers of druggists' and stationers' sundries, toys and fancy goods, 122 South



E. C. DOLMETSCH COMPANY.

Meridian street—For nearly a half of a century this city has been famed as a center and as a notable market for the class of wares handled by this concern, and no other line has done as much to extend the reputation of Indianapolis as a jobbing center throughout the territory tributary to it. The E. C. Dolmetsch Co. was established in April, 1903, and while the house is of comparatively recent origin, yet all of the members that comprise it have been identified with the line for over thirty years, having been formerly connected with the old established firm of Chas. Mayer & Co., which retired from the wholesale trade in 1903, and who were the recognized leaders up to that

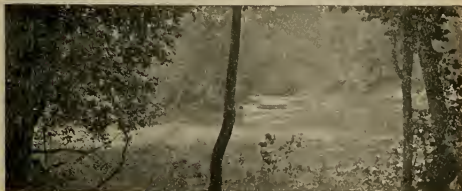
period. The firm occupies a four-story and basement building at 122 South Meridian street, in the center of the wholesale district. The stock is an extensive one and embraces everything in druggists' sundries, stationery, toys (of which they make direct importations), athletic goods, fishing tackle, fireworks, flags, leather goods (such as ladies' purses and pocketbooks), pipes, pocket cutlery, fancy goods, holiday goods, etc. The territory covered by this house extends throughout Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. The officers and members of the company are: Eugene C. Dolmetsch, president; Herman H. Sielken, vice-president; John G. Ohleyer, secretary and treasurer; Otto Keller and George Hofmann.

Indianapolis Book and Stationery Company—A house which operates upon an extensive scale and under most favorable conditions is that of the Indianapolis Book and Stationery Company, which is engaged in exclusively wholesale business in the line of books and stationery. The company was incorporated in 1896 with a capital stock

of \$40,000, as successors to the wholesale department of the Bowen-Merrill Company, booksellers, publishers, etc. The office and salesrooms occupy a three-story and basement building, 25x200 feet in dimensions, at 121 South Meridian street, and there the company carries a complete and well assorted stock of standard publications and the latest and most popular issues of books of every kind. They also handle full lines of office and fancy stationery, with an especially complete line of supplies for office use, the products of the leading mills and factories of the country. School supplies and holiday goods are specially prominent in their lines. The trade of the company is very large through Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. The president is W. H. Elvin; Thos. Dunn, vice-president, and James H. Wilson, secretary.



INDIANAPOLIS BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY.



VIEW ON FALL CREEK.

Tanner & Co., wholesale tinplate, sheet-iron metal, etc. One of the prominent branches of trade in Indianapolis is that of tinplate, sheet metals and tinner's supplies, and in connection with this trade there is also an extensive manufacturing tinware industry. A leading house in the tinplate and tinner's supply trade is that of **Tanner & Co.**, who are also manufacturers of tinware, and conduct business at 216-218 South Meridian street. The business was established in 1878 by George G. Tanner, who has since conducted it with marked success. They utilize for salesrooms and factory purposes a four-story and basement building, 50x125 feet in dimensions, and in addition they have ample warehouse facilities. They carry a very large wholesale stock of tinplate, sheet iron and metals, and full lines of tinner's supplies, and they manufacture high-grade tinware and carry these goods in large quantities to meet the demands of a heavy trade covering all of the central and western states.



TANNER & COMPANY.



SHELTER HOUSE IN BROOKSIDE PARK.



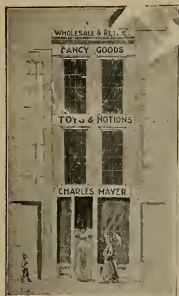
NOTABLE RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS

INTERESTING AND PROMINENT RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE HOOSIER - CAPITAL.

The beginnings of trade in Indianapolis were entirely retail. Daniel Shaffer, the first merchant of the city, did not carry a very large stock. The wants of the earlier settlers were as modest as their purses. They needed gunpowder and shot, iron and nails, salt and some dye-stuffs to color the homespun fabrics which furnished the material for their wardrobes, and a few other articles of prime necessity—among which they included whisky and tobacco. After the first winter there was competition in the store business. Mr. Shaffer, the pioneer store-keeper, was the first of the settlers to die. The merchants who followed him carried stocks which were a little more diversified, and sold coffee, tea, muslin and other staple goods. Most of their freight came by pack-horse, though some was brought up by keelboat. After roads were built, supplies were brought by wagon. The stores were all of the general variety, keeping a little of everything, until 1847, when the Madison railroad was completed to the city, but after that lines were divided and there were stores for dry goods and stores for groceries. It was four or five years later before there was any closer division. The grocery store sold articles of hardware and many miscellaneous lines, and the dry goods stores handled shoes, hats, caps and all kinds of wearing apparel. In a few years special stores devoted to other lines of trade were established, and quite a number of the successful stores of today are the successors of enterprises inaugurated in the early fifties.

The Shopping District—The shopping district of Indianapolis to-day shows that the people of the city have cultured and artistic tastes. The jewelry displays indicate a demand for a distinctively high grade of articles for personal adornment. The wall-paper and other displays of decorative goods indicate an elevated artistic standard in the homes of Indianapolis and contiguous territory. Music stores show instruments and publications which give indisputable evidence that musical culture in the city and its surroundings has reached an advanced stage. So it is in all lines of retail business. The tastes to which they cater are those of a metropolitan, a progressive and a prosperous people.

Charles Mayer & Co. 15-21 West Washington Street, Importers and Dealers in Art Ware, China, Glass, Silver, Jewelry, Toys, etc.—A

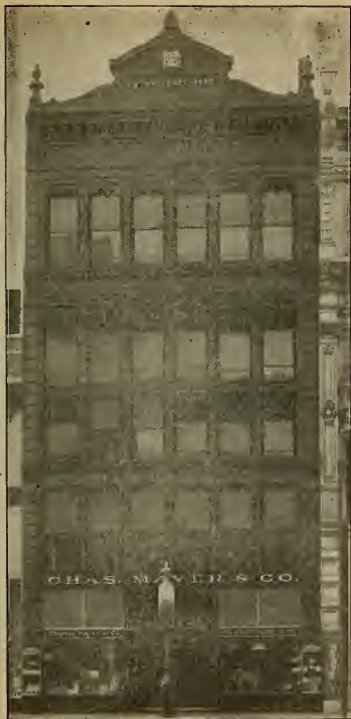


CHAS. MAYER, 1840.

Store devoted exclusively to gift things. This business was established by the late Mr. Charles Mayer, Sr., in 1840. He was a pioneer citizen who contributed much to the city's advancement. In 1865 Mr. William Hauelsen was admitted to an interest. In 1888 the last-named gentleman retired, and four new members were taken into partnership and the firm thus continued, consisting of Charles Mayer, Sr., his two sons, Ferdinand L. Mayer and Charles Mayer, Jr., Fred Berger and Louis Murr. In 1891 the worthy founder of the house died, and in January of the current year, Messrs Berger and Murr retiring, the business has since been conducted by Messrs. F. L. and Charles Mayer under the original firm style. The premises occupied at that time consisted of a spacious and commodious five-story and basement building, with frontage and depth of 34x

195 feet, also a warehouse in rear of the above, on Pearl street, five stories and basement, 34x80 feet.

In 1903 Charles Mayer & Company gave up the large wholesale trade to give exclusive attention to the retail business and the Washington street building was remodeled and improved for a retail store. The first floor shows a magnificent display of jewelry, watches, clocks, silver, bronzes, fans, opera glasses, leather goods, perfumery and toilet articles, cutlery, smokers' articles, stationery, etc. The second floor contains fine china, ornaments, pottery, dinner and toilet ware, cut glass, art wares, beautiful lamps and electroliers, marble statuary, etc. The third floor is occupied with athletic and sporting goods, leather goods, traveling bags, satchels, suit cases and trunks, baskets, household furnishings, bird cages, and baby carriages and go carts. The fourth floor is given over to toys, dolls, books, games and novelties for children. Importations of wares are made direct from France, Germany, Austria, Bohemia, England, Russia, Japan, etc. An average force of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty experienced clerks are employed in various capacities. The firm is a member of the Merchants' Association.



CHAS. MAYER & CO.

Vonnegut Hardware Company—The Vonnegut Hardware Company, wholesale and retail dealers, 120-124 East Washington street, is the development of a business that was established originally in 1851 by Mr. Clemens Vonnegut, sr., and in 1898 assumed the present style, with Mr. Clemens Vonnegut and his three sons, Clemens Vonnegut, jr.,



VONNEGUT HARDWARE COMPANY.

Franklin Vonnegut and Geo. Vonnegut, as partners. Their five-story and basement building, 45 x 200 feet, contains a very large and complete stock, including the best and finest productions of leading American manufacturers and the finest imported articles, the assortment embracing builders' and cabinet hardware, machinery, tools, manufacturers' supplies, meat market outfits.

imported and domestic cutlery, household hardware, etc. Besides their large retail trade, they have a heavy wholesale business covering Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and the South, and employ six traveling salesmen. Mr. Clemens Vonnegut, Sr., died December 13, 1906, and the business is now conducted by his sons.

The Pettis Dry Goods Co., better known as the "Greater New York Store," 25 to 41 East Washington street, is one of the attractions of the city. It is the oldest and largest and undoubtedly one of the best-known mercantile establishments in the state. Beginning in 1853 with a small single room in the old Bates House, the Pettis Dry Goods Co. represents fifty-four years of progressive development. As season



THE NEW YORK STORE.

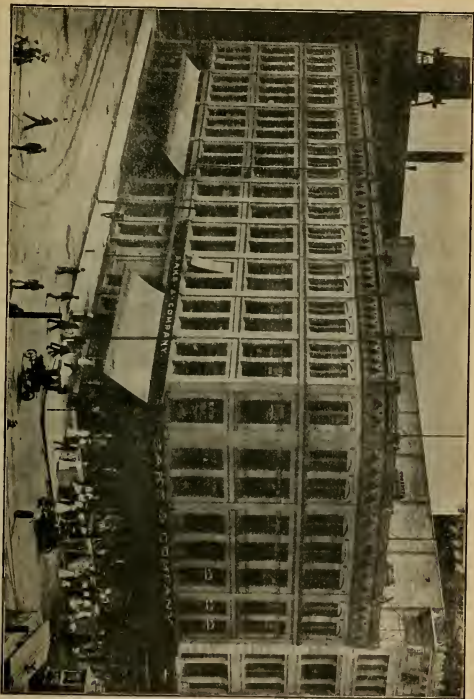
after season passes, the ever increasing popularity as the shopping center necessitated the enlargement of the store so that now it requires 250,000 square feet of floor space to accommodate the increased business. The store is one of the best planned and finest arranged in the West, containing all the most up-to-date methods of store service, and the equal of any either in Chicago or New York. There are sixty departments, each a complete store in itself, embracing almost every thing needed to supply the wants of the public, each under the direction of a department manager. The main building fronting on Washington street, is of imposing appearance, 125x200 feet in dimensions six stories high, with basement underneath the entire building and connecting with a tunnel to the basement of the State Life Building which contains the stove and house furnishing departments.

The annex on Pearl street is a solid structure, 67x67 feet, with five floors and basement. It is connected with the main building by a tunnel beneath and a bridge on the third floor. In the basement of this building is installed one of the most complete heating and lighting plants in the city. The Pettis Dry Goods Co. is in close touch at all times with the markets of two continents, having its own resident buyers in the leading countries of Europe, from whom the latest and richest novelties that European manufacturers produce are received weekly.

Mr. George A. Gay is president and general manager.

Saks and Company—On one of the most prominent corners in the city, in a building bearing its own name, is located one of the most complete men's and boys' outfitting establishments in the country. Saks and Company have been a factor in commercial Indianapolis just a decade and have kept pace in their enterprise with the rapid growth of the city. This is one of three stores owned and operated by this firm. The parent store is the most extensive establishment of the kind in Washington, D. C., while in busy Herald Square, New York City, stands the seven-story, country-wide famous building of Saks and Company. In addition to these retail enterprises the firm operates a manufacturing plant in which is made the men's clothing sold in its chain of stores. The members of the firm are practical clothing men, and to them, perhaps more than to any one else, is due the almost phenomenal perfection to which clothing ready for wear has attained. Under their system of designing and making it is no longer necessary for the man to seek his individual tailor that his clothes may fit properly or have the latest features of fashion intelligently and consistently embodied. Saks and Company's "Distinctive Clothes for Men" have become famous among the best dressers of the three important centers where they are obtainable.

Interiorly the Saks and Company store is a thoroughly modernly appointed store. Its equipment is of the latest pattern, while its sphere



HOME OFFICE RESERVE LOAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of service extends to every feature of men's and 'boys' wearing apparel, with a department of sporting and athletic goods, for which the public of today is an enthusiastic votary.

The policy which governs this big business is laid upon the most advanced commercial ethics. It is a one-price store in fact as well as name. Its announcements and its merchandise command implicit confidence by its unbroken career of liberal and straightforward dealings.

L. S. Ayres & Co., one of Indiana's leading dry goods stores, occupies the very prominent southwest corner of Meridian and Washington streets, extending through to Pearl street. This business, established thirty-eight years ago, has long held an enviable position among the high-class retail forces of the city.

Its present location dates from October, 1905, when the beautiful eight-story fireproof structure of brick and steel at that point was completed and furnished. For its purpose no more modern building exists, expense being lightly considered where perfection of detail and retail conveniences were concerned.

Four passenger elevators of the largest capacity enable customers to reach any floor quickly; a balcony rest room provides a highly appreciated rendezvous for shoppers, while such modern conveniences as postoffice, express office, telegraph and telephone stations are provided in connection with a free checking desk.

Much patronized are the fifth floor tea and grill room and the basement quick lunch tables, the former elegant and excellent in service and cuisine, the latter popular in price and patronage. The tea rooms of the big stores are appreciated by womankind. Hotels and other restaurants have always catered to men because their best patrons were men. The tea room of the Ayres store has more women patrons than men and its service is designed to please them particularly.

In its high-grade stocks of merchandise, however, lies the acknowledged charm of the Ayres store. Better goods are to be found nowhere in the country. The choicest products of the loom—silks, woollens and cottons—are shown in prodigal profusion; ready-made garments crowd one whole floor; headwear and footwear take up a considerable section of another floor, while rugs, draperies and art wares overflow another.

The basement is a store in itself, featuring popular-priced dry goods and household necessities. While these features are comparatively new they have proved their worth and are still proving it by a constantly increasing patronage.

Two entire floors are given over to manufacturing—the sixth and seventh. Dressmakers and women's tailors occupy the sixth floor in its entirety—the largest shop for high-grade custom work in the state



L. S. AYRES & CO.

Upholsterers, cabinet makers, picture framers and makers of draperies and carpets tax the capacity of the seventh. These artisans are occupied altogether with to-order work.

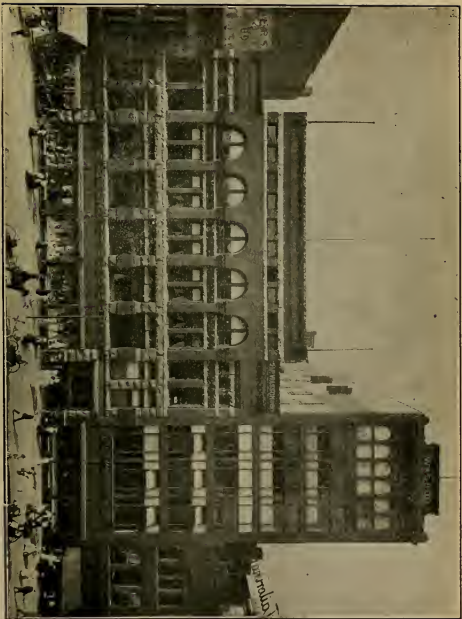
The reputation of the Ayres store as a fashion exponent is well known, and this position it maintains by efforts not considered essential by many merchants. A resident Paris buyer, frequent trips to New York and abroad by dressmakers and department managers are considered well worth the expense. In no other way can a store know that its goods are just right. Ayres merchandise is right; a fast-growing patronage proclaims the fact.

C. W. Craig, Confectioner, No. 6 East Washington street—For more than a quarter of a century the name of "Craig's" has been associated in Indianapolis with the best place to get the best in confections, and the fame of his products has extended beyond the boundaries of the state. The business was established in 1873, and the motto of the house, "Not how cheap, but how good," that was adopted at its inception to mark its goods, has become familiar to all those who visit the city who appreciate excellence of quality more than cheapness in candies. Craig's candies have the well-earned reputation of being as good as the products of the most famous candy makers of this country. A notable feature of this establishment and one that has met the hearty favor of the lady visitors to this place are the dainty lunches that are served here daily. The service is excellent, the prices moderate and the bill-of-fare embraces, in addition to the light lunches, all the best in ice cream sodas, which are served in endless variety and which have made it the most popular place in the city for "after-matinee" parties and gatherings. Craig's establishment is located in the heart of the shopping district, and visitors to the city should not fail to take home a box of Craig's delicious confections as a sweet reminder of their visit to the Hoosier capital.



C. W. CRAIG.

H. P. Wasson & Co., West Washington Street—This is one of the greatest establishments in the Central West and one of the prominent features to which all visitors to the city are directed. Established a little over 25 years ago by H. P. Wasson, this store has been kept abreast of the development of Indianapolis as a retail market, presenting at all times the choicest of merchandise from the best-known makers in the world for the selection of those living in the territory



H. P. WASSON & CO.

tributary to this city. This great store occupies one of the most prominent locations in the heart of the shopping district; it consists of sixty-six departments, each a complete store within itself and each presenting a more complete line than is usually found in stores devoted exclusively to that particular business, and employing over 600 persons. The merchandise sold here is the best that money can buy, which carries with it the guarantee that the money will be returned on any purchase proven to be not as represented. The stores that are embraced in this establishment are as follows: Silks, velvets, robes, black dress goods, colored dress goods, wash goods, linings, domestics, beddings, notions, linens, china, glassware, trunks, toys, gloves, hosiery, women's, children's and men's underwear, men's furnishings, jewelry, cut glass, leather goods, toilet articles, trimmings and braids, umbrellas, silverware, ribbons, laces, embroideries, white goods, aprons, handkerchiefs, women's neckwear, veilings, feather boas, millinery, kimonas, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear, waists, furs, women's cloaks and suits, children's cloaks and suits, curtains, draperies, carpets, linoleums, mattings, rugs, house furnishings, wall paper, shoes, McCall patterns, soda fountain, grocery department, stationery, art goods, restaurant and the notable dressmaking department.

The dressmaking department of Wasson's consists of three distinct establishments, occupying the entire fifth and sixth floors, employing nearly 250 people, and each in charge of an expert modiste who visits Europe twice a year, thus keeping in touch with the creations of the most notable European artist-modistes.

The Badger Furniture Company was incorporated on March 4, 1896. It is one of the leading house-furnishing and decorating establishments of the city. It carries a large stock of furniture of medium and better grade, with Oriental and domestic rugs and draperies. The store has been named the "Plainfigureshop" because all goods are marked in plain figures with the lowest price. This plan was an untried one among the furniture dealers of Indianapolis until its introduction by the Badger Furniture Company. Under it the most easy-going buyer stands on a precisely equal footing with the most zealous bargain hunter. The same spirit of frankness which prompted the adoption of the one-price plan has characterized all the dealings of this firm with the public. The company has rapidly risen to a position second to none in the state, largely because of its consistent adherence to this policy. The Badger Furniture Company occupies a large double building, consisting of eight floors on each side, located at 14-20 E. Washington street, in the heart of the business district of the city. Visitors are always made to feel at home. The officers of the company are: C. H. Badger, president; T. R. Rainey, vice-president; F. R. Kautz, treasurer; H. H. Hadley, secretary. This firm is a member of the Merchants' Association,



BADGER FURNITURE COMPANY.

George J. Marott, who has been engaged in the retail shoe trade in this city on his own account since 1885, now conducts one of the largest and handsomest shoe emporiums in the United States at 26 and 28 East Washington street. This establishment is not only the pride of our citizens, but is a point of attraction to thousands who visit our city annually. The ground floor and basement are utilized for business purposes and the splendid appearance of the former with its twenty-foot ceiling, and magnificent appointments, impress the visitor with the spirit of



INTERIOR GEORGE J. MAROTT'S SHOE STORE.

enterprise everywhere apparent. The furniture is of the richest and most comfortable character, and everything that can add to the attractiveness of the establishment and facilitate business has been installed. It is not only one of the largest retail shoe emporiums in the United States, but ranks as one of the largest in the world. In every way Mr. Marott has been foremost in inaugurating modern methods in his business, and has always co-operated with other merchants in making Indianapolis attractive as a retail market for the citizens of the state. The establishment is located in the Lombard building, in the heart of the shopping district, on East Washington street.

Wulschner-Stewart Music Company—The oldest and leading piano house in Indianapolis is that of the Wulschner-Stewart Music Company, manufacturers of and dealers in pianos and musical instruments of all kinds. The business was established thirty years ago by the late Emil Wulschner, who afterward took into partnership his stepson, A. M. Stewart, the firm becoming Wulschner & Son, and in May, 1900, after the death of Mr. Emil Wulschner, the present company was incorporated, the business now being officially supervised by Mr. A. M. Stewart as vice-president and manager. The company occupies a prominent position as leading manufacturers of pianos, besides which they are representatives of other leading manufacturers, and they have built up a very large trade at wholesale in Indianapolis and vicinity. The company have an interest in a well-known piano factory and have put on the market two grades of pianos of unsurpassed quality, one known as the Wulschner piano and the other as the Stewart piano, and both being made in accordance with the highest ideals of piano manufacturing. Through the medium of this house the company is thus enabled to offer to Indiana purchasers the opportunity to buy at retail the highest grade of pianos at strictly factory prices. A notable feature of this house is its Player piano department, one whole floor of their large building being devoted to a display of these popular instruments. In connection with these instruments they carry in their library over 15,000 rolls to be used on the Player pianos, embracing all the latest popular music as well as all the works of the most noted composers. These rolls are sold on the exchange plan at ten cents each.



WULSCHNER-STEWART MUSIC CO.

Concerts are given daily in this department and every one is cordially invited to listen to these wonderful instruments.

The stock at this store includes a large number of the representative makes of the eastern market—pianos that have a world-wide reputation for standards of excellence, also organs, orchestra and band instruments. In addition to this the sheet music department is one of the largest in the Middle West.

The Taggart Baking Co.—It was in 1869 that the original Taggart bakery began business. Alexander Taggart began business here in a



TAGGART BAKING CO.

small way, baking bread, crackers and cakes. He gave his personal attention to all work at that time, as he has done since as far as is possible in a large concern like the present factory. Later on he gradually worked up a wholesale business, and sold his product through the grocers over the city. At the formation of the National Biscuit Company Mr. Taggart took charge of the Indianapolis plant, and continued in that position until a few years ago, when he severed his connection there and became a party to the organization of

the Taggart Baking Company, with his brother, Joseph Taggart, and his son, A. L. Taggart. The company is capitalized at \$250,000.00.

The present building at 18-28 North New Jersey street is the largest bread bakery in the state, running 19 ovens, with a capacity of some thing more than 300,000 loaves of bread a week, in addition to crackers, cakes, pastry, etc. Taggart's bread is shipped to the various parts of Indiana, and into adjoining states. Besides making many special kinds of bread, the Taggart company devotes its attention to "Puritan," "Home-Made" and "Golden Cream," the wrapped loaf. Jersey Butter Crackers, made to be eaten with oysters, are a Taggart product. The butter crackers enjoy an unusual popularity in Indianapolis, though in other cities over the United States similar crackers have been put on the market with little or no success.

The Taggart Baking Company conducts nine retail stores in Indianapolis for the sale of its wares. The largest of these, at 233-239 Massachusetts avenue, has a lunch room in connection, as also has the one at 49-51 Virginia avenue.



TAGGART BAKING CO.—MASSACHUSETTS AVE. STORE.

The Scofield-Pierson Company have an up-to-date book and stationery store just south of the new Federal building in 146 North Pennsylvania street. As successors to a former enterprising firm, they have a business of fifteen years' popular success. Here are the latest copyright and gift books; poetry, history and the great standard books; boys', girls' and school books; Bibles and prayer books. Besides books, the public will find first-class stationery of newest designs and finest quality, both for society and the office. Engraving and embossing is a leading feature, and special attention is given to wedding invitations, announcements and calling cards. Fountain pens, letter files and filing devices, blank books, ink and all stationery requisites are always in stock. Nowhere else in the city can be found so complete retail lines of souvenir post cards and novelties. In their basement are Indiana headquarters of all kinds of religious books, church and Sunday school song books, cards, class-books, records, envelopes, maps, blackboards, badges, pins, marriage certificates, etc. They issue a neat S. S. catalogue and meet the lowest prices.

Beginning with the popular demand for souvenir post cards, the Scofield-Pierson Company wholesaled them to other city dealers, and

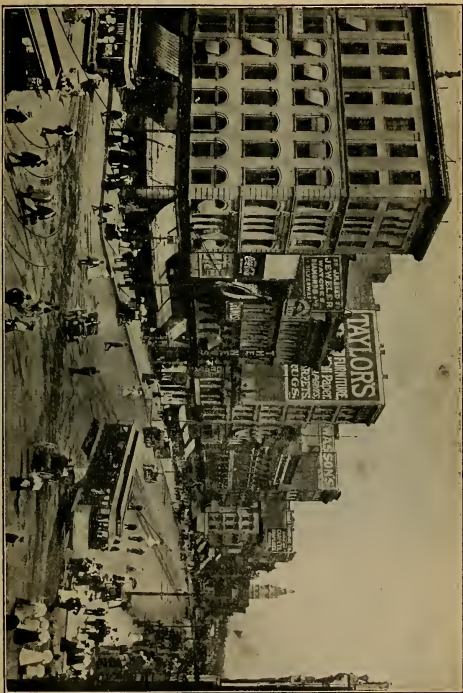


THE SCOFIELD-PIERSON CO.

the success of their "Riley Roses" card, which they published in December, 1906, encouraged them to organize a stock company for manufacturing and importing post cards and other paper goods. In March, 1907, they incorporated the Im-

port Post Card Company, with E. B. Scofield, president; A. S. Pierson, vice-president; C. W. Pierson, secretary-treasurer, and J. W. Parker, manager. They have quarters in the Pembroke Arcade. The company soon put four salesmen in the field and orders came from all sections of the country, requiring a good force to care for them. Mr. Parker is an experienced post card man, and he and Mr. C. W. Pierson give their entire time to the business. While many of their fine cards are made in Germany, the cards made in this city from plates engraved here are the very best and the most popular. New cards, and new series of cards, done from paintings by the special artists of the company in the "Arcade" rooms, are coming out frequently, and the Import Post Card Company is a live enterprise.

The Marott Building—The most remarkable improvement in Indianapolis in recent years has been made in the territory embraced north of Ohio street on Massachusetts avenue. This avenue is the great artery that taps the most populous section of the city and surrounding territory, and more people travel this thoroughfare than any other. Realizing the needs of a suitable building for department store purposes and one that would meet the growing demands of this busy avenue, Mr. George J. Marott erected in 1906 one of the largest and most commodious buildings in the city at Nos. 342 to 358 Massachusetts avenue. It is a five-story and basement structure with all the latest improvements necessary to modern store construction, and its great expanse of front is the largest in the city for the display of merchandise.



VIEW OF WASHINGTON STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM ILLINOIS STREET.



THE MAROTT BUILDING.

To enable one to get a proper estimate of the value of the location of the Marott building, which marks the heart of the new shopping district of Indianapolis, consideration must be given to the enormous traffic that passes its doors. Seven of the most important street car lines, tapping the most populous section of the city to the north and northeast and five interurban lines bring their passengers to this building.



NOTABLE MANUFACTURERS

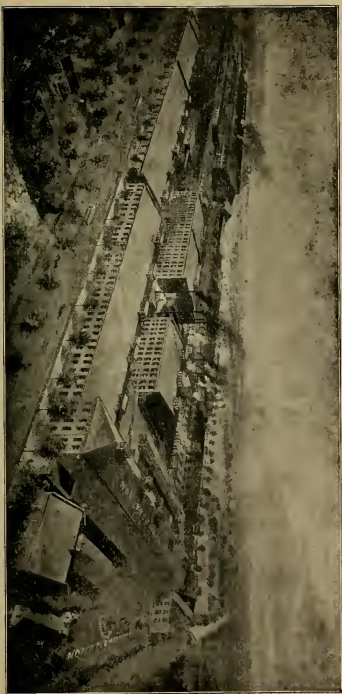
AN OUTLINE DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE NOTABLE MANUFACTURING CONCERNS CARRIED ON OR REPRESENTED IN INDIANAPOLIS.

It is in the field of manufactures that Indianapolis has achieved its highest distinction among the cities of the West. The rapid increase of its industries forms the most interesting chapter in its material development. During the past decade its manufacturers have more than doubled the value of their plants and products. According to the census bulletin on manufacturing and mechanical industry, issued by the United States Census Bureau, for 1905, shows that Indianapolis has 810 manufacturing and mechanical industries, which employ 26,725 persons and pay out annually to employes \$12,620,443. The value of the annual product of these concerns is \$82,227,950. Among its many and varied enterprises it numbers the largest carriage factory, the largest exclusive engine and boiler plant, saw works, and mill machinery factory in the world. It has many others, notably in furniture, veneers, garments, pharmaceutical goods, that rank among the foremost in their particular branches in the country.

Indianapolis has become a manufacturing center because of its unexcelled railway facilities, its nearness to the center of population in the United States, and its inexhaustible supply of cheap fuel, brought from the great coal fields but fifty miles away. Its position is inviting for the location of manufacturers and its future development along this line will undoubtedly surpass its wonderful record in the past.

Nordyke & Marmon Company (Incorporated), Flour Mill Engineers, Founders and Machinists, Manufacturers of Motor Cars—The business of this institution since its beginning, over fifty years ago, has been confined chiefly to the manufacture of flour mill and cereal mill machinery and to building complete mills for the manufacture of flour and cereal products. In 1904 it added the manufacture of motor cars, equipping separate departments for this branch of work. Its foundation was laid by Mr. Ellis Nordyke, of Richmond, Ind., who for many years prior to 1851 was a prominent millwright engaged in building flour mills, the machinery being made by hand in the buildings in which it was to be used. Mr. Nordyke, having invented an improved flour bolt, began preparations for the manufacture of this machine and other

devices used in flour mills. Under the firm name of Nordyke, Ham & Co., the manufacture of milling machinery was first begun in the year 1851 in a small shop in Richmond, Ind. In the year 1858 Mr. Addison H. Nordyke was taken into the business, it being carried on as E. & A. H. Nordyke until 1866, at which time Mr. Daniel W. Marmon entered the firm, which then became Nordyke, Marmon & Co. In 1871 the business was incorporated under the laws of Indiana as Nordyke, Marmon & Co. The business had prospered and by this time had become one of the most prominent concerns in its field, occupying substantial brick factory buildings, constituting what was then considered quite a large plant. Mr. Amos K. Hollowell entered the company in 1875 and continued with it in an official capacity until 1895. Owing to a wide extension of trade and to the rapid growth of the business, the company, in 1875, found its manufacturing facilities limited, necessitating a change in location. Desiring to make ample provision for further expansion, and requiring better shipping facilities and better advantages than Richmond possessed, it was decided to move to Indianapolis. The "Quaker City" works, located in West Indianapolis, and bounded by Morris street, Kentucky avenue, the I. & V. and Belt railroads, was purchased in 1876, in which year the present company was incorporated. The factory plant above mentioned, and which the company still occupies, has from time to time been improved and enlarged until today it assumes pretentious proportions. It is recognized as being the largest factory in the world devoted to the milling machinery and mill building business, and the company is widely known as "America's leading mill builders." The story of the progress of this enterprising concern is best told by the accompanying illustrations, which indicate its gradual development and substantial advancement. The factory is systematically arranged, with the woodworking department on one side and the ironworking on the opposite side, with the finishing, storage and shipping department connecting the two at the north end. The lumber yard and the storage for raw materials, supplies, etc., for the ironworking department are located at the south end, where facilities are provided for handling materials expeditiously from cars. Between the two wings are located the boiler house, the buhr stone mill department and the storage building for finished and unfinished iron parts of the machines manufactured. A private switch, connecting with the Belt railway, extends nearly the entire length of the property and into the shipping department building. The plant is organized into various departments, each one being thoroughly equipped with improved machinery and tools and many labor saving devices, excelling in facilities any other similar institution in this country. The products of the Nordyke & Marmon Company enjoy a world-wide reputation, being considered in point of mechanical excellence, durability and efficiency the



NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY FLOUR MILL ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

best that the market affords. The company, in its work of mill building, is noted for thoroughness and close attention to details and for the high-class milling results invariably obtained. Its machinery is to be found in the representative mills of the United States, Mexico and Canada and much of it is exported to Central and South American countries and to nearly every country of the eastern hemisphere. The line of machinery embraces the following: Flour, corn, rice and other cereal milling machinery; grain elevator machinery, roller mills, portable buhr stone mills, gyratory sieve bolters, reels, centrifugals, middlings purifiers, bran dusters, dust collectors, flour, bran and feed packers, degerminators, meal driers, aspirators, shellers, cleaners and many other machines; power connections, gearing, rope drives, mill supplies, etc. The regular work of this company has been accompanied by constant and close observance of the needs of practical milling from the operative miller's standpoint. It has facilities for developing and perfecting, in an operating flour mill, improvements in machinery and in milling methods, thus assuring the success of all improvements before being introduced on the market. In 1902 the first double side entrance touring motor car made in this country was built by the company for private use. This motor car contained a number of very important improvements and attracted a great deal of attention. In 1903 a second motor car was built and in 1904 a number of the cars were made and sold. The following year the company formally placed the Marmon Motor Car on the market, and today it is known far and wide, having gained a reputation second to none. The Marmon car is noted for being the easiest riding car in the world, due to the patented system of double three-point suspension, which provides a perfectly flexible running gear. The manufacture of the Marmon car is conducted in specially equipped departments on the premises of the mill machinery works. Nordyke & Marmon Company gives steady employment to a large force of men and is rated among the most prominent manufacturing institutions of Indianapolis. The officers of the company are Daniel W. Marmon, president, and Walter C. Marmon, secretary and treasurer.

E. C. Atkins & Co.—Indianapolis is very proud of her big saw manufactory. The institution of E. C. Atkins & Co., beginning in a small way, in 1856, has constantly grown until now at the end of fifty years it has become the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of saws and kindred wares. Silver steel, of which all Atkins saws are made, is a product manufactured under the company's own secret formula. It is acknowledged to be the finest crucible steel that has ever been put into saw blades. Atkins silver steel saws are known the world over for their quality, durability and excellence of manufacture, and this product has done much to familiarize the world at large with the greatness of Indianapolis. The manufacturing

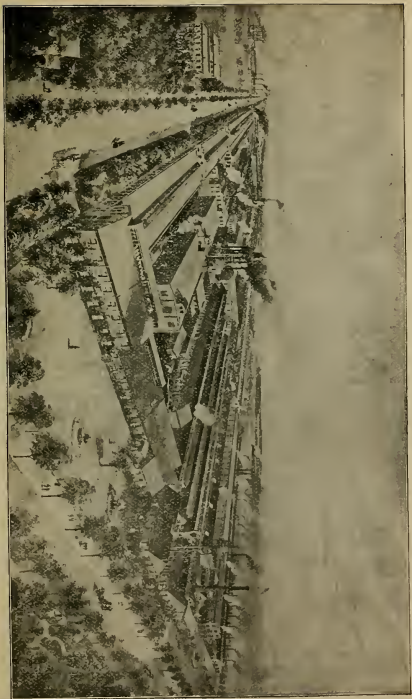


department is under the direction of the president, Mr. Henry C. Atkins, son of the founder of the institution. The sales department is in charge of the vice-president and secretary, Mr. Nelson A. Glad-
ding. Atkins saws are for sale by the largest and most reliable agencies all over the globe, including Canada, South America, Japan, Germany, England, France and Austria. In order to facilitate deliveries, ten branches have been established covering principal points throughout the country. These are located at Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle and Toronto, where complete stocks are carried for immediate delivery. Foreign agencies, Wolverhampton, England, Yokohama, Melbourne. Mr. M. A. Potter looks after the financial end of the business, in the capacity of treasurer, and through his hands passes the enormous sums of money representing the income and outgo of the great corporation. The works cover over five city blocks, besides maintaining its own private gas plant, which product is used in all its tempering processes. Over 1,200 men are employed in Indianapolis alone, to say nothing of those at its various branches, which all maintain fully-equipped shops for repair work.

The company also operates a plant for the manufacture of machine knives of all kinds, which is located at Lancaster, N. Y.

Atlas Engine Works—Like nearly all the great industries of Indianapolis, the Atlas Engine Works have grown from small beginnings. The plant is devoted to the manufacture of engines and boilers exclusively, and its product is sold wherever human industry has progressed beyond primitive handicraft. In 1872 the beginnings of the plant were made by the Indianapolis Car Manufacturing Company. In 1878 the property was taken over by the Atlas Engine Works, incorporated for this purpose. In 1880 the policy of miscellaneous manufacturing on orders was abandoned and the company determined to devote itself exclusively to the manufacture of steam engines and boilers of standard types and sizes. This meant repetitive construction, with interchangeable parts; the manufacture of engines and boilers in lots, instead of one at a time, and the carrying of large stocks of manufactured merchandise, not only in Indianapolis, but in various distributing points. These methods of production and distribution, so common today, were then new in heavy machinery and they were supplemented by constant effort to produce better goods, to sell them for less money, and to increase the volume of business. In less than a decade this aggressive policy gave the Atlas Engine Works a supremacy in the trade, a supremacy which has been steadily maintained by the constant improvement of the product and the widening of markets. The grounds of the company, for the most part covered with substantial brick and stone buildings, now include not only the original tract of twenty acres at Nineteenth street and Martindale avenue, but stretch

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS—LARGEST EXCLUSIVE ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS IN THE WORLD.



along the Belt railroad from the L. E. & W. tracks on the west to Hill-side avenue on the east, the total real estate amounting to about forty acres. The growth of the business has required frequent extensions, and building operations during the past two years have almost doubled the capacity of the plant, which was already one of the largest of its kind in the world. The employes now number about 1,800, and the efficiency of the force is greatly enhanced by the thoroughly modern and complete equipment of the shops. This equipment includes not only every labor-saving and cost-saving device that can be applied to the manufacture of engines and boilers, but also very complete arrangements for the health and safety of the men employed.

The Indiana Veneer and Lumber Co. is generally recognized as being the leading enterprise of its kind in this country. This company bought out the business of the Indiana Lumber and Veneer Co. in 1905, the latter company having been established in 1892. Its officers are O. M. Pruitt, president and treasurer; C. L. Goodwin, vice-president, and M. L. Hovey, secretary. The Indianapolis plant covers over five (5) acres. The equipment is of the best and the company enjoys the distinction of being the largest exclusive manufacturer of quartered oak veneer in the world. The company has a large plant for the manufacture of lumber in Mississippi, and has a wareroom in New York City, corner First avenue and 31st street, as well as carrying a large stock at High Point, North Carolina. The company employs from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men. The rapid increase in the business of the company is a natural result of its long experience and its ambition to stand at the head of the industry, especially in the quality of its sawed and sliced quartered oak veneer, and in its ability from its unequaled facilities to give its customers large stocks from which to select for any customer's particular needs together with prompt service. Its motto is "Quality, promptness and courtesy."

Indianapolis Brewing Company—It may not be uninteresting to know that of all the manufacturing industries of this city, the particular one that gives to us the widest advertising is the Indianapolis Brewing Company, which sends its product not only to all parts of the United States but also to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, China, the Argentine Republic and other South American states, to Central America and to Africa.

There is a reason for this widespread popularity and that reason lies in the fact that one of the leading brands of its manufacture, in competition with the highest-class beers on earth, has earned the name "Gold Medal Duesseldorfer," having won grand prizes at the Paris Exposition in 1900, at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 and at subsequent expositions held at Liege in 1905 and in Paris (hygienic exposition) in 1906, and Milan, Italy, 1906.

This great brewing industry, of which the general offices and bot-



INDIANA VENEER AND LUMBER COMPANY.

tlng department are located at the Schmidt brewery on High street, grew out of three small breweries established in the earlier history of Indianapolis, respectively by C. F. Schmidt, Peter Lieber and C. Maus, which were consolidated in the present company in 1889.

The various plants now give employment to 1,200 persons, the noteworthy brands being "Progress," "Tafel," "Special Brew" and "Duessel-dorfer," which are sold both in barrels and in bottles. Beside these, the company bottles other brands which have become famous, and a number of ales which equal any that may be imported. The output of this great brewing establishment now exceeds 1,000,000 barrels a year.

The bottling department is always on show to visitors to the city and is seen every year by thousands of persons, who can but admire its wonderful facilities for caring for business and the absolute cleanliness that marks every detail of manipulation. The processes from start to finish are strictly hygienic. Scientists and physicians always find a cordial welcome here, as the management desires full publicity as to its methods in preparing a health-giving beverage.

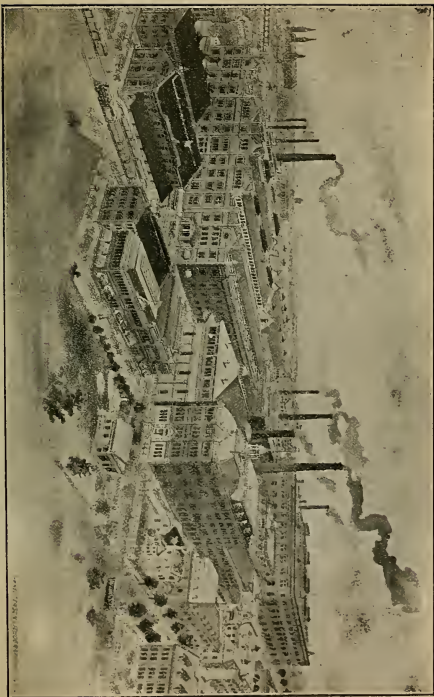
The officers of the company are: President and manager, Albert Lieber, son of Peter Lieber, founder of the Lieber Brewery, who man and boy has been in the business for 28 years; vice-president, Frederic Francke; secretary, John P. Frenzel; treasurer, Otto N. Frenzel.

What this brewery means to the industrial life of Indianapolis is not measured alone by its regiment of employes. The employment it gives directly and indirectly to all classes of mechanics and the market it affords to the farmer are likewise to be taken into consideration.

The Home Brewing Company was organized in 1891, and its officers and stockholders, nearly ninety in number, are all residents of Indianapolis. The brewery, bottling house, offices and outbuildings are handsome and complete in all their appointments. The brewery is of the most modern construction, and the best equipped plant of its character in the state. The company has an incorporated capital of \$400,000, and its investment now exceeds \$650,000. The officers are all well-known citizens: President, Chris. W. Waterman; vice-President, August Hook; secretary and treasurer, Andrew Hagen. The quality of the output is the best and continually growing in favor. Twenty-five wagons are required to make distribution to the city trade and over 60 men are employed. The sales now amount to between 50,000 and 60,000 barrels annually. The brands are "Home Brew," "Columbia," and "Indiana," ale and porter. In connection with the brewery is their large bottling house with a capacity of 60 barrels daily, used entirely for home consumption.

Capital City Brewing Company plant was built in 1905. This is the latest addition to brewing industry in this city, and the plant it has erected is of the highest efficiency and is equipped throughout with the

INDIANAPOLIS BREWING COMPANY'S PLANTS.



very latest and best machinery. The buildings are located on the corner of West and Kansas streets and are of exceptionally handsome style of architecture. From the tapping of the first barrel the product of this brewery sprang into immediate favor with the public who appre-



CAPITAL CITY BREWING COMPANY.

ciate a good article. Their well-known brands are "TT" (Taste Tells) light beer, and "Frauenlob," dark beer. This company makes a specialty of family trade. The officers of the company are: Charles Krause, president; John J. Giesen, vice-president, and Victor Jose, secretary and treasurer.

F. J. Mack & Co., house, sign and fresco painters, 26 Kentucky avenue—This business was established in 1877 by Fred J. Mack, and is one of the largest and most important contracting painting concerns in

the city, and the reputation for excellence in all branches of work done by it has been maintained since its inception. The members of the firm are F. J. Mack, C. W. Beck and F. L. Mack. Mr. F. J. Mack, the head of the firm, has been prominently identified with city affairs for many years. He was a member of the board of safety from 1895 to 1899, member of the park board in 1903 and was appointed a member of the board of works in 1906 under the present administration.



KNIGHT & JILLSON COMPANY.

Knight & Jillson Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in steam, water, gas, plumbers', natural gas and oil well supplies, is the oldest and largest concern in this line in the state and one of the most extensive in the West. The offices and manufacturing plant are located in the company's building at 121 to 133 South Pennsylvania



KNIGHT & JILLSON COMPANY'S PIPE YARDS.

street. The company operates in addition two large pipe yards where an extensive stock of black and galvanized iron tubing and oil well casing is carried. Yard No. 1 is located at the east end of the Union Railway station and Yard No. 2 in the block directly south of the office and factory on South Pennsylvania street.

The J. C. Hirschman Company, Manufacturers of Mattresses and Bedding—This concern was founded over a quarter of a century ago

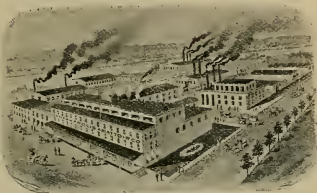


J. C. HIRSCHMAN COMPANY.

by J. C. Hirschman, and has always maintained its position as the leading factory in its line in the state. The business was incorporated in 1898, and is managed by F. H. Hirschman, secretary and treasurer. The product of the company consists of upholstered box springs, cotton felt mattresses, all other kinds of mattresses, feathers, feather pillows, down and down cushions and everything in the bedding

line. Over forty people are employed in the factory and the trade extends throughout the United States.

Indianapolis Abattoir Company, wholesale butchers, located corner Morris street and White river. The business was originally established in 1882 for the purpose of furnishing slaughtering facilities for wholesale and retail butchers, but in 1892 the company extended its operations by engaging in the sale of meat as well. The present plant is a thoroughly up-to-date institution



INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR COMPANY

and one of the finest in the west, affording every facility required in the business. The plant embraces fourteen acres covered with substantial brick buildings, with a capacity for killing from 300 to 500 hogs and 250 cattle daily. The officers are: Jos. Allerdice, president; Henry Rauh, vice-president; W. A. Mooney, treasurer; Wm. G. Axt, secretary.

Andrew Steffen, Cigar Manufacturer—Mr. Steffen began his career

as a cigar manufacturer at Madison, Ind., in 1864. Since 1875 he has been located in this city and is now operating the largest union cigar factory in the state. He employs between forty and fifty people, and some of his hands are among the most popular



ANDREW STEFFEN, CIGAR FACTORY.

in the state, notably the "Tish-I-Mingo," which has a sale of more than two million a year.

Klee & Coleman—A prominent bottling establishment of Indianapolis is that of Klee & Coleman at 421-425 South Delaware street.



KLEE & COLEMAN

The business was established in 1878 by John Klee and Henry Coleman, of Dayton, Ohio, who conduct a bottling establishment there and at Piqua, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky. The business in Indianapolis is under active direction of M. R. Styer, manager. The office and works have a complete equipment of bottling machinery and a fifteen-horse-power steam engine, and twenty hands are employed in bottling mineral waters, soda waters, pops and all

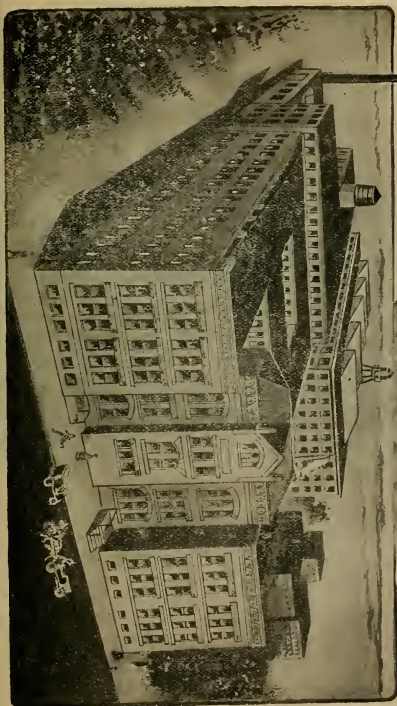
kinds of "soft drinks." The trade of the Indianapolis establishment covers a radius of 100 miles. The local trade is especially large and keeps seven teams busy. Mr. Styer has been with the concern since 1881, during different periods.

Eli Lilly & Company, Incorporated, Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Preparations—Home office and laboratories, Indianapolis, with branch houses in the following cities: New York, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and New Orleans, La. This concern is one of the old and substantial industries of Indianapolis, enjoying the reputation of marketing goods of the highest quality. The line of goods manufactured consists of general pharmaceuticals prescribed by physicians and dispensed by druggists. The house was organized in 1876 by the late Col. Eli Lilly and occupied the very modest quarters shown in the accompanying sketch. The present plant, recently enlarged and equipped, is not excelled by any in existence for the scientific and economic production of pharmaceuticals.



ELI LILLY, 1876.

George J. Mayer, manufacturer of seals, stencils, rubber stamps, etc., No. 36 South Meridian street, is one of the best-known and most successful manufacturers of these goods in the United States, who has been in the business for many years and whose trade covers the United States from Maine to California and extends into Canada. The business was started in 1884. The product of the factory includes seals



and stamps of every description, stencils, rubber stamps, steel stamps checks, badges, burning brands, etc. A large stock of these goods is always kept on hand and special designs are made to order at short notice.

Indianapolis Manufacturers' and Carpenters' Union—The Indianapolis Manufacturers' and Carpenters' Union, located at 201-205 South New Jersey street, was incorporated thirty years ago with \$70,000 capital stock. Mr. Val Schaaf is president, Herman F. Sprandel secretary and treasurer and Albert F. Meyer superintendent. The present plant which is located at 201 to 205 South New Jersey street, was erected



INDIANAPOLIS MANUFACTURERS' AND CARPENTERS' UNION.

especially for the company and was occupied in January, 1899. The plant is a model one and occupies a space 60x195 feet, equipped with the latest appliances and machinery, and having private switches connecting with all the railroads entering the city. It is one of the largest and most important concerns in the state engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds and fine interior wood finishing and manufactures everything embraced in planing mill work.

The Marietta Glass and Refrigerator Co., Sixteenth street and Sherman Drive—Indianapolis is especially favored in its number and variety of its manufactures and its ample and excellent shipping facilities; its central location and its access to a limitless supply of cheap fuel has attracted many new industries in recent years. The Marietta Glass and Refrigerator Company is one of its most recent important acquisitions in the manufacturing line. The glass works moved to

is city from Red Key, Indiana, in 1904, and maintains, just east of
 rookside park, one of the finest plants in the city, covering sixty-four
 res and giving employment to more than 225 persons. The buildings
 e among the most attractive in the city devoted to manufacturing



MARIETTA GLASS AND REFRIGERATOR CO.

purposes. The company manufactureres cathedral glass, fancy figured
 and colored glass, sky light and wire glass. They also manufacture the
 famous Eureka Opal Glass refrigerators, Opal Glass cigar and store
 fixtures and Opal Glass Humigars, for which this company is particu-
 larly noted. The officers of the company are: Wm. Butler, president;
 Carl J. Pringler, vice-president; Albert E. Einstein, secretary, and
 Martin L. Burgess, treasurer.

Lewis Meier & Co., manufacturers of "Auto-Brand" union-made
 working men's garments, overalls, pants, shirts and fine corduroys,
 1002-4-6 Central avenue and 950 to 960 Fort Wayne avenue—This busi-
 ness was established in 1883 by Lewis Meier, who began business by
 making a few overalls to measure for his customers. In a short while
 a larger demand sprang up for these overalls and a small factory was
 started to meet the demand. From this humble beginning during
 twenty-five years a business has been established that represents a sale
 of more than a million garments a year. The output of this factory
 is known as the "Auto-Brand" and it bears the highest reputation among



LEWIS MEIER & CO.

the trade throughout the country. The "Auto-Brand" overalls have all the good points of all other overalls and some special features of their own. They are made of the best materials, pure indigo dyes, a perfect fit and by skilled union labor, which make them the best in the world. The officers of the company are: Henry Severin, president; C. L. Buschmann, vice-president and manager; Theo. Seuel, secretary-treasurer.

Bee Hive Paper Box Co., 615-617 South Delaware Street—This prosperous industry was established in 1893 and incorporated in 1896.



BEE HIVE PAPER BOX CO.

The company manufactures extensively all kinds of folding boxes. In the lines of list goods, such as clothing, millinery, florist, laundry and cake boxes, they carry in stock a large quantity of the various grades and sizes, ready to print. On the line of special work they have been doing a great deal of color work (on cereal boxes and similar kinds), and have recently added a large amount of the latest improved machinery for doing rapid and high-class work. Their department for the manufacture of all kinds of set up boxes is fully equipped for making hardware,

fancy candy, shelf, file and druggist boxes. Their varied equipment places them in a position to fill orders for any kind of paper

boxes, and their trade has steadily increased throughout Indiana and adjacent states, with some trade in the extreme east and west. The company's boxes are unrivaled for quality, finish and uniform excel-

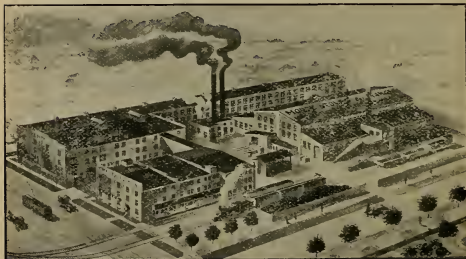


CENTRAL SUPPLY COMPANY.

lence, and are offered at prices that can not be discounted by any other reliable house in the trade. A large force of skilled hands is constantly employed. The officers of the company are: C. F. Moffit, president and treasurer; Leslie L. Say, secretary, and Geo. H. Stubbs, vice-president and superintendent.

The Central Supply Company is engaged in the general jobbing of gas, water and steam supplies, also supplies for plumbers, iron and

wood pumps and gas fitters' tools. Located at 209-217 West Washington street, opposite State Capitol; pipe yards and warehouses are located at the corner of Merrill and Delaware streets; pipe and machine shops located on Pearl street, right in the rear of their store building, and are prepared to cut all sizes of pipe up to and including 21 inch; also to handle promptly all cut length jobs that may be entrusted to their care.



THE HOME STOVE COMPANY.

The Home Stove Company, manufacturers of Model Stoves and Ranges, was organized June 1, 1893. The manufacturing plant, which is one of the most complete and up-to-date in the country, is bounded by Henry, Merrill, Rose and Eckert streets in this city. This concern employs more than 250 hands and is represented by seven traveling salesmen, who sell the product throughout the United States. The output for 1906 exceeded 36,000 stoves and ranges. The officers of the company are George Alig, president, and George Alig, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

Barry Saw Company was established by W. B. Barry in 1874, and for thirty-five years has maintained a foremost position as one of the leading industrial establishments of the city. The product consists of all kinds of circular saws, both solid and inserted tooth, and band saws, and has an established reputation among consumers throughout the United States for excellence of quality. In 1895, at the Atlanta Exposition, the productions of this concern were awarded a diploma and gold medal for superiority. The plant is located at 228 and 230 South Pennsylvania street. The officers of the company are Henry Schurmann, president, and Howard Schurmann, secretary.

The Parry Manufacturing Company, owing to its rapid growth, has attracted, perhaps, more and wider attention than any other industrial institution in the western country. The foundation of this magnificent and enormous business was laid twenty-four years ago at Rushville, Ind., by David M. and Thomas H. Parry. At that point they began the manufacture of road carts. The road cart up to this time had not fully found favor with the agriculturists of America as a general utility vehicle, but the Parrys saw the "ear marks" of popularity in the "two-wheeler." Firmly convinced that the world could be converted to their use and with "the faith that was in them" and the aid of forty employes, but limited facilities, they began the work. In 1884 their factory was destroyed by fire and they immediately sought new quarters and continued the work on a larger scale. By 1886 the road cart had established a reputation, and the Parrys were compelled to seek larger and better quarters for the production of their popular vehicle. In this year they moved to Indianapolis. From this time forth the business grew by leaps and bounds, and from an output of 100 carts a day in a short space of time the factory began to turn out 1,000 carts daily, sending them to all quarters of the globe. In 1890 the company began the manufacture of four-wheel vehicles on a large scale, such as surreys, piano-box buggies, phaetons, road and spring wagons, etc. With the wide trade

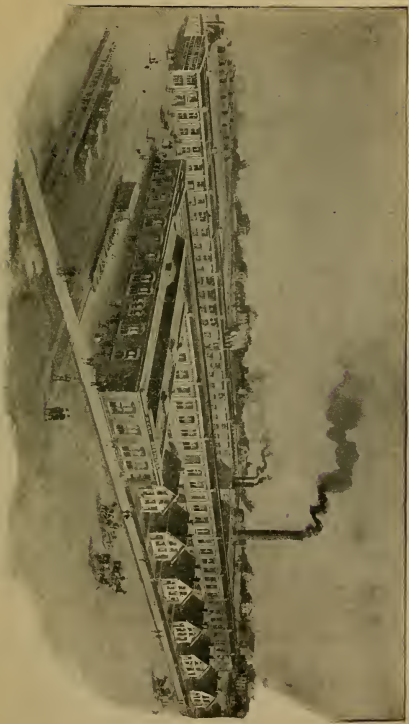
THE PARRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



connections secured by this time in the sale of carts and the established reputation for making the very best goods for the smallest amount of money, they invaded the field occupied by the oldest and strongest carriage manufacturers. The plant was enlarged and equipped throughout with every modern appliance necessary to bring down the cost of production to the minimum. How well the Parry Manufacturing Company has succeeded in the manufacture of carriages is attested in the enormous plant, covering sixty-eight acres of ground—in which every portion of a buggy, with the exception of the cloth and leather, is manufactured from the raw material. In all there are nineteen buildings, connected with railroad switches running into the factory grounds. Two independent electric plants are used for lighting the factory, and all the machinery is operated by electricity. Over 350 four-wheel jobs are turned out daily, and thirty-two traveling men are constantly employed, visiting the trade in every state and territory in the Union. To pack the goods requires 15,000 feet of lumber daily for crating and seventy-five persons are employed in the office department. The officers of the company are: David M. Parry, president; E. R. Parry, vice-president; S. C. Parry, treasurer; L. D. Guffin, secretary, and Thomas H. Parry, general superintendent. .

Wm. Langsenkamp & Son, coppersmiths, 130 to 138 East Georgia street. This business was established in 1868 by Mr. Wm. Langsenkamp. It is one of the oldest established manufacturing concerns in the city and has a substantial business throughout the central west. Mr. Langsenkamp and his son are both practical and expert coppersmiths, fully conversant with every detail of this important industry. The works are 75x80 feet in dimension, only first class workmen are employed and the workshops are equipped with modern machinery and appliances. The product consists of all kinds of copper work for distillers, brewers, and other uses, embracing brew kettles, beer coolers, gas generators, jacket and candy kettles, soda fountains, false bottoms, dyers, cylinders, etc., and also deal in sheet brass and copper, and copper and brass tubing and rods, sheet aluminum and phosphor-bronze; also do brass finishing. The firm is composed of Mr. Wm. Langsenkamp, who has had nearly fifty years' experience in the trade and who has resided in this city since 1854, and who is most highly regarded in business circles, and his son Frank Langsenkamp.

The Standard Dry Kiln Company manufacture (under their own patents) "The Standard" Steam Drier, a successful process for drying lumber, staves, shingles, brick, tiles, terra-cotta, etc. First established at Louisville, Ky., in 1887, the business of the company quickly and naturally expanded; and in 1894 their headquarters were removed to this city, occupying for several years thereafter the building at 352 South Meridian street. For twenty years "The Standard" Moist Air



DEAN BROTHERS STEAM PUMP WORKS.



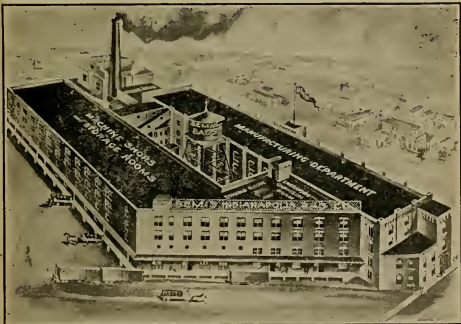
THE STANDARD DRY KILN COMPANY.

system has been considered by manufacturers of lumber and clay products the most practical and effective method of brick and lumber drying on the market. The importance of such a device as this can not be overestimated, since all of the immense quantities of building brick used throughout the world must, of course, undergo the drying process before being burned; and all lumber, no matter what its quality and purpose, must be rightly seasoned to reach a condition of full worth and usefulness. "The Standard" Moist Air Drier is now in operation in nearly every state of the Union, in Canada, in South America, in many of the countries of Europe, and even so far away as the Orient. The remarkable success of the "Standard" drying system is due, in good part, to continual and indefatigable efforts at improvement, the present drier being in many respects superior to the original model of two decades ago. Robert Elliott is the president and W. P. Hussey the secretary and treasurer of the Standard Dry Kiln Company, whose offices and shops are now located at 629-633 South Pennsylvania street. Both are men of life-long experience in their business, and combine with this knowledge the happy spirit of progressiveness, which is one of the most necessary qualities of the modern day manufacturer.

Dean Brothers Steam Pump Works, established in 1870, one of the best planned industrial establishments in the country engaged in the manufacture of steam pumps for all purposes, is now located on Tenth street and Big Four railroad. The shops are fitted with new and modern designed tools and machinery for manufacturing pumping machinery with accuracy and economy. The buildings have a width on the

ground of 60 feet, by 1,000 feet in length. The different departments are the pattern shop, blacksmith shop, iron foundry, brass foundry and machine shop. Every part of the pumps are made by the company. The list of pumps comprise over 300 different styles and kinds. In addition to Dean's patent single pumps, a full line of duplex pumps are manufactured. More than fifty sizes and combinations of cylinders in this style of pump are made. The officers of the company are: Edward H. Dean, president; Wilfred R. Dean, vice-president; John C. Dean, secretary and treasurer.

Bemis Indianapolis Bag Company, manufacturers of bags of every description. This is one of eleven factories owned and operated by the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. of St. Louis. The Indianapolis business was established in 1900, and has grown rapidly. It employs about 400 hands, and is probably the largest bag factory in the United States. The large



BEMIS INDIANAPOLIS BAG COMPANY.

buildings are equipped throughout with modern machinery for the manufacture of cotton, paper and burlap bags. A large part of the machinery used by the company, as well as all the ink used by the various plants, is manufactured by the Indianapolis factory. A dining room and library is maintained by the company for the benefit of the employees. Warren H. Simmons is manager.

Pioneer Brass Works, 418-424 South Pennsylvania street, was incorporated in 1874 and is the largest brass foundry in the state. In

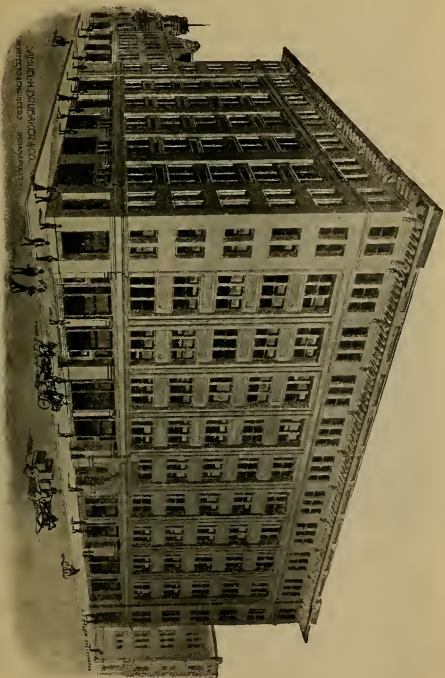
January, 1901, the company moved into its own building, which was built and designed specially for its purposes. The building is a substantial brick structure 90x160 feet. Over fifty hands are employed and the business of the company, which extends throughout the United States and Canada, has increased over fifty per cent. within the past few years. The output of the company consists of castings from brass, aluminum, manganese-bronze, phosphor-bronze and aluminum bronze; bronze, bell metal, white metal, babbitt metal, brass rod, sheet and wire; fittings for water, gas and steam. The company is sole owner and manufacturer of Deed's metallic packing and Rice patent hose coupling; also manufacture carbureters and automobile accessories. The officers are J. H. Brinkmeyer, president, and Charles C. Miller, vice-president.

Western Furniture Company—The Western Furniture Company, manufacturers of bedsteads and bedroom suites at 1034 Madison avenue, was established in 1873 and reincorporated in 1898. The officers are: W. L. Hagedon, president; Charles Fearnought, secretary, and George Herman, superintendent. The plant includes a four-story-



WESTERN FURNITURE COMPANY.

and-basement brick building, a large dry kiln, a warehouse and lumber yard, covering altogether four acres, and having a complete factory equipment. They employ 90 to 100 hands and 15 traveling salesmen



STANLEY DUBOIS & CO.
DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS
INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANA NEWSPAPER UNION
CENTURY BUILDING.

to visit the trade throughout the United States and Mexico. The manufactures include medium and high grades of bedsteads, bedroom suites and chiffoniers, and dressing tables in oak and mahogany, principally from oak, and these they make in many attractive designs.

Citizens' Gas Company—After the failure of the supply of natural gas, the work of forming an organization was begun in the summer of 1905 to take over the property of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company, which was organized November 5, 1887, and had supplied the city with natural gas at almost nominal prices. Millions of dollars had been saved to the citizens through the agency of this company. In order that the people might in a measure again enjoy the benefits of a cheap fuel gas, on August 25, 1905, a franchise was granted to Alfred F. Potts, President of the Commercial Club; Frank D. Stalnaker, President Board of Trade, and Lorenz Schmidt, who were to assign it to the Citizens' Gas Company, pledged to sell gas at a maximum of 60 cents per thousand feet, and on December 13, 1905, the city, under the administration of John W. Holtzman, contracted to assign its option in the Consumers' Gas Trust Company to the Citizens' Gas Company, which was incorporated May 23, 1906. After harassing litigation the property was appraised and the work of raising a million dollars by popular subscription to the stock of the company was begun. The people of Indianapolis rallied to the support of the company, and on October 31, 1907, one day before the expiration of the option, the necessary amount to pay for the mains, \$409,061.00, was paid to the directors of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company for their property. Nearly three thousand subscriptions, ranging from \$25 to many thousand dollars, were secured to make up this amount. Indianapolis has done many things in a large way for the common good, and the year 1907 will be memorable in this respect, as the people of Indianapolis had donated over a half million dollars to different institutions before the work of financing the Citizens' Gas Company was begun. The officers of the company are: Franklin Vonnegut, president; Alfred F. Potts, vice-president, and J. D. Forrest, secretary.

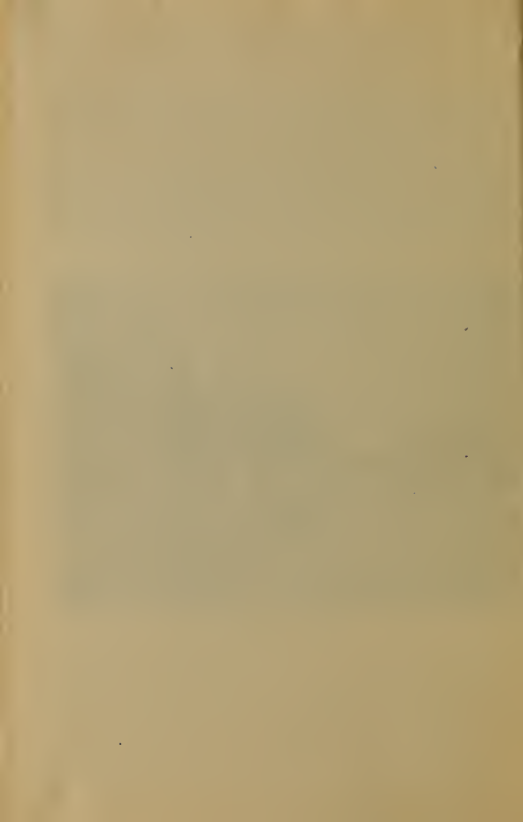
Capital Machine Works, Nos. 502-504 South Pennsylvania street—This important concern was founded in 1889 by Louis Koss, who is now at the head of the business. It is located in its own building, a commodious brick structure. Having outgrown the present facilities a new plant is being erected at Roosevelt avenue and Rural street, which will increase the floor space about five times over the present plant. All the latest and most improved machinery and appliances are employed, and from 18 to 23 skilled workmen are given steady employment, their products being sold in all parts of the United States. The line of manufacture embraces all the latest improved veneer cutting machinery,

automatic improved knife grinders, and all machinery for working veneer products, etc. Mr. Koss has had a long and valuable experience in the business, and was connected with the same line many years previous to entering this enterprise.

Wm. L. Baker & Co., Manufacturers of Road Machinery—Originally this firm for many years was stationers, printers and binders. More recently the firm has been engaged in the manufacture of the Great Western Road Drag, which is a patented appliance and which meets the approval of the National Good Roads Association for the improvement of the public highways. The office is at 22 West Maryland street. The shops are located in the Fisher building on Kentucky avenue.



SCENE ON WHITE RIVER.



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